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ABSTRACT

This report examines the state of integration at 22 public housing authorities in Kentucky. Family residency data showed that the public housing authorities of Jefferson County and Louisville were the first and second most segregated authorities in Kentucky as of July 1985. Overall, however, desegregation at Kentucky's public housing authorities accelerated between 1984 and 1985. The following steps are suggested to eliminate segregation: (1) authorities should adopt and implement voluntary affirmative action desegregation plans; (2) those authorities operating under affirmative action desegregation plans should recommit themselves to abiding by their desegregation obligations; (3) any new housing project should open with racial occupancy equal to the authority-wide black/white family ratio; and (4) housing authorities planning rehabilitation/remodeling work should move a racially balanced tenant population into the project once construction is completed. The report concludes with three appendices providing housing authority population statistics and one containing a model voluntary affirmative action housing program description. References are included. (PS)

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Jefferson County and Louisville Have Most Segregated Public Housing in Kentucky 1985

Desegregation Accelerates at Most Authorities Between July 1984 and July 1985

Staff Report 85-6
Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
332 Capital Plaza Tower
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

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HIGHLIGHTS

1. The public housing authorities of Jefferson County and Louisville were the first and second most segregated authorities in Kentucky during 1985.

2. Segregation was high at the Jefferson County housing authority because it opened three scattered site projects in 1985 with a total of 41 white and 11 black family tenants while allowing the Newburg project to house two white and 73 black family tenants.

3. Other authorities with high segregation during 1985 included some of the largest authorities in the state: Covington, Lexington-Fayette County, and Paducah.

4. The housing authority of Middlesboro also opened two new projects with tenant populations not racially balanced with the authority-wide black/white family ratio which contributed to high authority-wide segregation.

5. The authorities of Somerset, Pineville, and Madisonville opened new projects with family tenant populations almost racially balanced with their authority-wide black/white family ratios, which contributed to significant authority-wide segregation reductions at Somerset and Pineville.

6. The Housing Authority of Hazard reduced segregation by more than any authority in the state between 1984 and 1985. It reduced its segregation index by 31.4 to 29.3 from 60.7 last year.

7. The Housing Authority of Cynthiana allowed segregation to increase by more than any authority in the state between 1984 and 1985. Its segregation index almost doubled to 39.0 from 18.7 points. The housing authorities of Middlesboro and Newport also allowed large segregation increases during the period.

8. Of the 54 housing authorities operating with comparable data in both 1984 and 1985, 40--74.1 percent--reduced segregation compared to 37 of 54 authorities--68.5 percent--which reduced segregation between 1982 and 1984.

9. The statewide segregation index of Kentucky's public housing authorities declined by an average of 3.6 points between 1984 and 1985, to 38.8 from 42.4. This was 1.3 points better than the average statewide segregation index decline of 2.3 points each year between 1976 and 1984.

10. The 18 authorities operating with affirmative action desegregation plans reduced segregation by an average of 3.2 points to 28.8 in 1985 from 32.0 in 1984.

11. The 39 authorities operating without affirmative action desegregation plans reduced segregation by 5.3 to 42.0 in 1985 from 47.3 in 1984.

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The public housing authorities of Jefferson County and Louisville were the first and second most segregated authorities in the state as of July 1985. The next most segregated authorities were the housing authorities of Mayfield, Nicholasville, Flemingsburg, Central City, Murray, Maysville, Middlesboro, Covington, Danville, Lexington-Fayette County, Paducah, Cynthiana, and Henderson.

The Jefferson County authority had the state's worst segregation because it placed a total of 41 white and 11 black families at three of its newly-opened scattered site projects with only two white and 73 black family tenants remaining at the Newburg Turnkey and Straight Rental project. With an authority-wide average of 66 percent black families, the Jefferson County authority officials housed only nine percent black families at the Noltemeyer Wynde scattered site, 29.4 percent black families at the Whipps Mill Road site, and 30.8 percent black families at its East Pages Lane scattered site. In contrast, 97.3 percent of the families living at the Newburg Turnkey and Straight Rental site were black.

The housing authority of Middlesboro also opened new projects during the last year with racially imbalanced populations which contributed to high authority-wide segregation. The Middlesboro authority had a total of 437 family tenants of which 10.5 percent were black, but it housed no black families in the newly-opened 44-unit Junction Apartments and only two black families at the newly-opened 55-unit Yoakum Apartments.

Conversely, the authorities of Somerset, Pineville, and Madisonville opened new projects within the last year with black family populations close to their authority-wide black family averages. As a result, the Somerset and Pineville authorities significantly reduced segregation during the last year, and segregation at the Housing Authority of Madisonville remained below the statewide average.

Statewide Segregation Down

Overall, desegregation at Kentucky's public housing authorities accelerated between 1984 and 1985. Of the 54 housing authorities operating more than one project and housing two or more black family tenants in both 1984 and 1985, 40--74.1 percent--reduced segregation between 1984 and 1985 compared with 37 of 54 authorities--68.5 percent--which reduced segregation between 1982 and 1984.

Thirteen of the 18 authorities operating with affirmative action desegregation plans--72.2 percent--decreased segregation between 1984 and 1985. (See Table A). This compares with 15 of 17 authorities operating with affirmative action desegregation plans--88.2 percent--which reduced segregation between 1982 and 1984.

The Housing Authority of Hazard, which has been operating under a

TABLE A

Segregation Changes at Public Housing Authorities Which Adopted Commission-sponsored Desegregation Agreements, 1973 - 1985

Authority	Type of Agree-ment*	Date of Agree-ment	Segregation Index at Time of Agreement	Segregation Index 1985	Segregation Index Change
1. Richmond	HO	3/73	16.2 (1974)	13.3	-2.9
2. Covington	C	7/73	75.5 (1974)	46.9	-28.6
3. Frankfort	C	1/74	38.2 (1974)	24.9	-13.3
4. Hazard	C	3/75	100.0 (1974)	29.3	-70.7
5. Madisonville	C	7/75	90.2 (1974)	24.6	-65.6
6. Russellville	C	8/75	100.0 (1974)	21.4	-78.6
7. Cynthiana	V	10/77	73.7 (1976)	39.1	-34.6
8. Middlesboro	HO	2/78	53.7 (1976)	46.4	-7.3
9. Mayfield	V	2/78	83.2 (1978)	53.7	-29.5
10. Hopkinsville	V	5/78	87.7 (1978)	5.7	-82.0
11. Murray	V	6/78	74.1 (1978)	44.1	-30.0
12. Hickman	V	11/78	66.6 (1979)	21.7	-44.9
13. Hodgenville	V	5/79	40.3 (1979)	8.3	-32.0
14. Owensboro	CD	5/80	54.6 (1980)	19.0	-35.6
15. Georgetown	V	9/80	62.4 (1980)	19.4	-43.0
16. Nicholasville	V	1/82	67.6 (1982)	53.2	-14.4
17. Glasgow	V	8/83	53.2 (1982)	28.2	-25.0
18. Springfield	V	2/85	29.0 (1984)	18.7	-10.3

* C - Conciliation agreements are desegregation plans reached with the Commission to settle a complaint(s) of housing discrimination.
V - Voluntary agreements are affirmative action desegregation plans reached with the aid of the Commission.
HO - Hearing orders are desegregation plans ordered by the Commission after a public hearing found that the authority discriminated against its tenants.
CD - A consent decree resulting in a desegregation plan similar to the Commission's was agreed to between the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Deprtment of Justice and the Owensboro authority to settle a discrimination suit brought by the Justice Department against the authority in Federal Court in December 1978.

desegregation plan since March 1975, reduced segregation by more than any authority in the state between 1984 and 1985. (See Table B). Other authorities operating under desegregation plans which made sizeable segregation reductions during the period included the authorities in Murray, Richmond, and Springfield. The Springfield authority, which adopted a voluntary desegregation plan in March 1985, was the most recent authority to accept a desegregation plan

TABLE B

The Ten Public Housing Authorities
Which Most Decreased Segregation
1984 - 1985

Authority	Segregation Index 1984	Segregation Index 1985	Segregation Index Decline
1. Hazard	60.7	29.3	-31.4
2. Somerset	49.2	26.7	-22.5
3. Harrodsburg	32.0	15.6	-16.4
4. Murray	59.8	44.1	-15.7
5. Henderson	47.2	32.7	-14.5
6. Cadiz	27.1	13.2	-13.9
7. Bowling Green	29.2	18.1	-11.1
8. Richmond	23.9	13.3	-10.6
9. Springfield	29.0	18.7	-10.3
10. Hodgenville	17.1	8.3	-8.8

with the Commission.

Of the 36 authorities operating without affirmative action desegregation plans in 1985, 27--75.0 percent--reduced segregation during the period. This compares with 22 of 34 authorities--64.7 percent--operating without desegregation plans which reduced segregation between 1982 and 1984.

Several of the authorities which have not yet adopted desegregation plans nonetheless reduced segregation significantly between 1984 and 1985 by applying affirmative action principles. (See Table B). In addition to the segregation reductions at the Pineville and Somerset authorities due to the opening of desegregated new projects, the housing authorities of Williamsburg, Morehead, Harrodsburg, and Cadiz also made sizeable segregation reductions even though none has yet accepted a desegregregation plan with the Commission.

The desegregation acceleration which occurred at Kentucky's public housing authorities between 1984 and 1985 is also reflected in a faster decline in the statewide

segregation index.[1] (See Graph A). The average statewide segregation index fell by 3.6 points--to 38.8 in 1985 from 42.4 in 1984--compared to an average 2.3-point decline statewide each year between 1976 and 1984. The 3.6-point decline was also almost two times better than the average annual statewide segregation index decline of 1.9 between 1982 and 1984.

The average segregation index of the 18 authorities operating with affirmative action desegregation plans fell by 3.2 to 28.8 in 1985 from 32.0 in 1984. (See Graph A). At the 39 authorities operating without desegregation plans, the average segregation index fell to 42.0 in 1985 from 47.3 in 1984, a decline of 5.3.

The accelerated desegregation pace achieved by Kentucky's public housing authorities during the 1984 - 1985 period reduced by more than one-third the number of years needed to totally desegregate the state's public housing. Last year, if the housing authorities continued to reduce segregation by the average of 2.3 index points maintained annually between 1976 and 1984, it would have taken 18 years--until 2002--to totally desegregate the state's public housing. However, if Kentucky's public housing authorities can consistently maintain the average 3.6-point segregation index reduction they achieved between 1984 and 1985, they will be totally desegregated in 1996--11 years from now.

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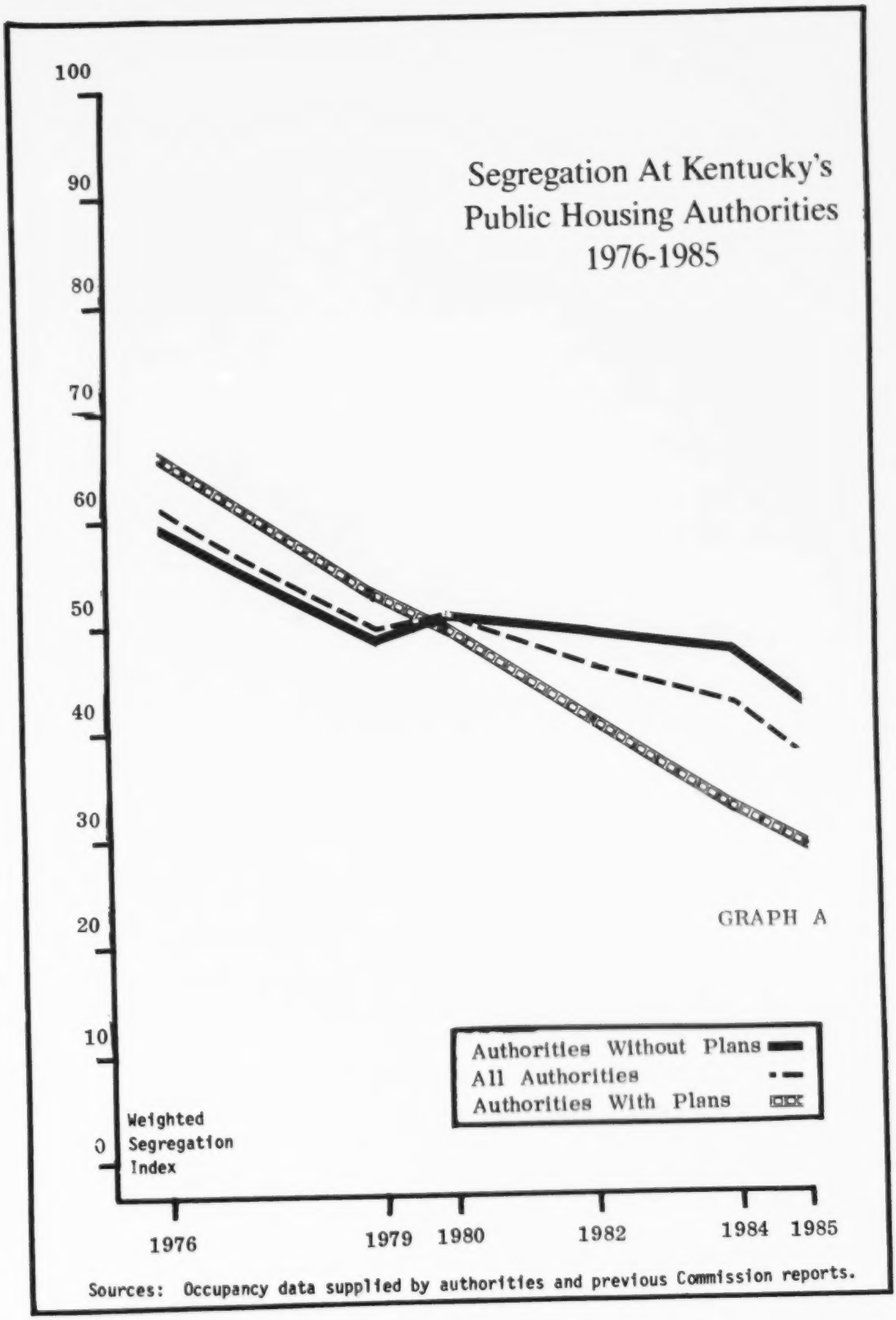
[1]The segregation index is a measure of the degree to which black families are distributed among the individual projects operated by a public housing authority. The index ranges from zero--total desegregation when black families are evenly distributed among the projects in proportion to their population in the authority, to 100--total segregation--when black and white families live in separate projects. The statewide weighted segregation index used in Graph A is determined by multiplying the index by the number of families living in an authority, totaling the indexes and the number of families, then dividing the totaled indexes by the totaled families. A more detailed description of the segregation index can be found on page 53.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GRAPH A
Sources: Occupancy data supplied by authorities and previous Commission reports.

THE FIFTEEN MOST SEGREGATED PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES IN KENTUCKY

Included among the 15 most segregated public housing authorities in 1985--as they were last year--are four of the state's largest authorities: Louisville, Lexington-Fayette County, Paducah and Covington. (See Table C). Of the four, only the Covington authority operated under a desegregation plan. Its segregation index remained unchanged at 46.9 during both 1984 and 1985. Segregation at the Louisville, Lexington-Fayette County, and Paducah authorities declined slightly during the last year but remained high. At the three other authorities among the 15 most segregated operating with desegregation plans, the segregation index fell by 7.2 at the Mayfield and by 15.7 at the Murray authorities, but rose by 18.7 at the Cynthiana authority.

Of the eight other authorities operating without comprehensive, long-range desegregation plans included among the 15 most segregated authorities, only the Maysville and Paris authorities permitted segregation to increase during the 1984 -- 1985 period. Half of the eight authorities reduced segregation, and segregation remained unchanged at the Central City authority. The Housing Authority of Jefferson County --which had not been included in previous Commission reports on public housing because up until 1985 it had operated only one project site--displaced the Housing Authority of Louisville, which was the most segregated authority in 1984, to become the most segregated authority in Kentucky during 1985.

<u>JEFFERSON COUNTY (Most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)</u>

The placement of a total of 41 white and 11 black families at three of four newly-opened scattered site projects while two white

TABLE C

Fifteen Most Segregated Public Housing Authorities in Kentucky
July, 1985

Authority	Number of Occupied Apartments	Segregation Index
1. Jefferson County	132	79.5
2. Louisville	4,412	62.5
3. Mayfield	136	53.7
4. Nicholasville	50	53.2
5. Flemingsburg	36	50.0
6. Central City	50	49.4
7. Murray	80	48.0
8. Maysville	252	47.2
9. Middlesboro	437	46.4
9. Covington	716	46.4
11. Danville	222	43.6
12. Lexington-Fayette County	1,552	39.8
13. Paducah	917	39.0
13. Cynthiana	186	39.0
15. Henderson	256	32.7

and 73 black families remained at the Newburg Turnkey and Straight Rental project made the Housing Authority of Jefferson County by far the most segregated authority in Kentucky. Its segregation index was 79.5.

The black/white family ratios at four of the authority's five projects were much more segregated than the authority-wide population of 65.9 percent black families.

Black families were most heavily concentrated at the Newburg Turnkey and Straight Rental project. Of the 75 units at Newburg, 73 or 97.3 percent were occupied by black families. Of the 87 black families living in public housing in Jefferson County in 1985, over eight of 10--83.9 percent--lived in the Newburg project.

White families were most heavily concentrated at Noltemeyer Wynde Court, the new scattered site project located in the Okolona area. Of the 22 units at Noltemeyer, 20 or 90.9 percent were occupied by white families and only 9.1 percent were occupied by black families.

Of the 45 white families living in public housing in Jefferson County in 1985, close to one of two--44.4 percent--lived in Noltemeyer Wynde.

Black families were also under-represented in the newly-opened Whipps Mill and East Pages Lane scattered site projects. At the Whipps Mill site in eastern Jefferson County, 29.4 percent of the family residents--five of 12--were black. The East Pages Lane site in western Jefferson County housed 13 families, four of which--30.8 percent--were black.

The only project with a racial mix close to the system-wide black/white family ratio was the small scattered site on Fegenbush Lane. Two white and three black families--60.0 percent black--lived at Fegenbush Lane in 1985.

To totally desegregate its five projects in-line with the authority-wide average of 65.9 percent black families, the Housing Authority of Jefferson County needed to exchange the residences of 47 black and 47 white families, a total of 94 families.

LOUISVILLE (Second most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

Improved desegregation at three projects overcame worsened segregation at three projects to push segregation at the Housing Authority of Louisville in 1985 to the lowest level it has been in 11 years. However, with only a 2.3-point decline in the segregation index to 62.5 in 1985 from 64.8 in 1984 and the continued operation of nine racially identifiable projects, segregation at the Louisville authority remained unacceptably high.

Segregation grew worse at Parkway Place, LaSalle Place, and at College Court. Eighty-two percent of Parkway's residents were black families in 1985 compared with 79 percent black families in 1984.

At LaSalle Place, the black family population rose to 88 percent from 87 percent. College Court, which was undergoing remodeling of almost half of its units, was 100.0 percent black in 1985 compared with 97 percent black in 1984.

The racial mix at Clarksdale, Sheppard Square, and Cotter Homes did not change during the last two years. Sheppard Square had 97 percent black families, Cotter Homes housed 99 percent black families, and Clarksdale, which was undergoing remodeling at over half of its units, had 91 percent black families in both 1985 and 1984.

The authority made slight progress toward desegregating three projects in-line with the authority-wide average of 81.7 percent black families during the period. The black family population at Beecher Terrace declined to 94 percent from 95 percent last year. At Iroquois Homes, black families increased to 31 percent from 27 percent of all families in 1984. And at Lang Homes, black family residents were 98 percent of all residents in 1985 compared to 99 percent the previous year.

To racially balance all nine of its family projects with the authority-wide black/white ratio, the Louisville authority needed to exchange the apartments of 822 black with 822 white families, a total of 1,644 moves. This was 152 fewer families than the 1,796 total family moves needed to desegregate the Louisville authority in 1984.

The segregation index decline of 2.3 to 62.5 between 1984 and 1985 was the first decline at the Louisville authority since between 1979 and 1980, when the segregation index fell by 1.5 to 64.0 from 65.5. In comparison to progress made by other authorities, Louisville's public housing desegregation gain is quite small, especially when compared to those authorities which have implemented comprehensive,

long-range Commission-sponsored desegregation plans such as the sample plan reprinted in Appendix D.

If the segregation index decline of 2.3 achieved between 1984 and 1985 is maintained, the Housing Authority of Louisville would not be totally desegregated until 2012--27 years from 1985.

MAYFIELD (Third most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

Although its two projects remained racially identifiable, desegregation increased at each of the projects operated by the Housing Authority of Mayfield between 1984 and 1985.

At Northeast Court, the authority's identifiably white project, the percentage of black family residents rose to 17.2 from 13.6 percent last year. Seventy-two white and 15 black families lived at Northeast Court in 1985 compared with 76 white and 12 black families in 1984.

The authority's identifiably black project--Southwest Circle--housed 71.4 percent black families in 1985 compared with 74.0 percent last year. Fourteen white and 35 black families lived at Southwest in 1985 compared with 13 white and 37 black families in 1984.

The family moves needed to desegregate each project in-line with the system-wide average of 36.8 percent black families fell to 68 black and white families in 1985 from 78 total families last year.

The Mayfield authority's segregation index decline between 1984 and 1985 was only about half of the decline between 1982 and 1984. The segregation index declined by 7.2--to 53.7 in 1985 from 60.9 in 1984--compared to a decline of 13.4--from 74.3 to 60.9--between 1982 and 1983.

If the Mayfield authority maintains the desegregation pace it achieved between 1984 and 1985, it would not be totally desegregated until 1993.

The Mayfield authority is one of only four authorities which have been included among the 15 most segregated authorities in Kentucky each year since 1974. It is operating under a voluntary desegregation plan it agreed to with the Commission in 1978.

NICHOLASVILLE (Fourth most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

The Housing Authority of Nicholasville managed to reduce segregation between 1984 and 1985, but its two housing projects continued to be racially identifiable.

Population changes at the identifiably white Cypress Street project accounted for all of the authority's segregation decrease between 1984 and 1985. Thirty-two white and five black families--13.2 percent black families--lived at Cypress Street in 1985 compared with 33 white and four black families--10.8 percent black families--last year.

No population changes occurred at the identifiably black E. Maple Street project during the period. It housed four white and nine black families--69.2 percent black families--during both years.

To desegregate each project in-line with the authority-wide average of 28.0 percent black families in 1985, the Nicholasville authority needed to exchange the residences of 10 black and 10 white families. In 1984, a total of 24 families needed to exchange apartments to totally desegregate the authority.

Segregation at the Nicholasville authority has been declining since 1980, when the authority's two projects were 100 percent

segregated. Its segregation index fell to 67.6 in 1982 and to 58.4 in 1984 before declining by 5.2 to 53.2 in 1985.

Total desegregation at the Nicholasville authority would not come until 1995 if officials continue to maintain the segregation index decrease of 5.2 made between 1984 and 1985.

The Nicholasville authority voluntarily adopted a desegregation plan with the Commission in January 1982.

FLEMINGSBURG (Fifth most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

The Housing Authority of Flemingsburg operated one of the few totally segregated projects in the state during 1985. As it did in both 1982 and 1984, authority officials allowed six black and no white families to live in Foxspring Avenue project.

The authority's other project at Circle Drive remained identifiably white in 1985 although its segregation declined slightly during the last year. Twenty-four white and six black families--20.0 percent black families--lived at Circle Drive in 1985 compared with 25 white and five black families in 1984.

At 50.0, the Flemingsburg authority's 1985 segregation index was 4.4 points lower than its segregation index of 54.4 last year. One-third of the authority's 36 family tenants in 1985 were black.

Eight black families needed to exchange apartments with eight white families to totally desegregate the Flemingsburg authority's two projects in 1985, the same number of family moves needed to desegregate them as in 1984.

If officials maintain the desegregation pace established between 1984 and 1985, the Flemingsburg authority would not be totally desegregated until 1996.

CENTRAL CITY (Sixth most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

Segregation did not change at the Housing Authority of Central City between 1984 and 1985 and it continued to operate two racially identifiable projects.

No changes in the black/white ratios occurred at either of its projects during the period. The identifiably white Harrison Avenue and S. 9th project housed 37 white and five black families--11.9 percent black families--in both 1984 and 1985. Two white and six black families--75.0 percent black families--lived at the identifiably black A Street project during both years.

To totally desegregate its two projects in-line with the system-wide racial ratio of 78.0 percent white and 22.0 percent black families, the Central City authority would need to exchange the residences of eight black and eight white families. This too was unchanged from 1984.

Before falling to 49.4 in both 1984 and 1985, the Central City authority's segregation index was 61.5 in 1982.

If they continue to reduce segregation by an annual average of 3.0 as they did between 1982 and 1985, it will take Central City officials 16 more years--until 2001--to totally desegregate the authority.

MURRAY (Seventh most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

The Housing Authority of Murray reduced segregation between 1984 and 1985 but the racial mix at only one of its four projects was close to the authority-wide average of 57.5 percent white and 42.5 percent black families.

The Nash Drive and LaFollette Drive projects remained the Murray authority's two identifiably white family projects in 1985.

Segregation declined sharply at Nash Drive: its black family population jumped to 26.8 percent in 1985 from 14.6 percent black last year. Thirty white and 11 black families lived at Nash Drive in 1985 compared with 35 white and six black families in 1984.

At the LaFollette Drive project, the Murray authority housed 11 white and three black families--21.4 percent black families--in both 1985 and 1984.

Segregation increased slightly at the identifiably black Cherry Street project. Two white and 17 black families--89.5 percent black families--lived there in 1985 compared with four white and 19 black families--82.6 percent black families--in 1984.

The only project with a population near the authority-wide black/white family ratio was Fairlane, which housed three white and three black families in 1985.

Total desegregation would come to the Murray authority with the movement of 36 black and white families. This was down from the 44 family moves needed to desegregate the authority in 1984.

The segregation index decline of 11.8 to 48.0 in 1985 from 59.8 in 1984 follows a decline of 26.7 from 86.5 in 1982 to 59.8 in 1984. If the Murray authority can maintain the index decline it experienced during the last year, it would be totally desegregated in 1989.

The Housing Authority of Murray is operating under a voluntary desegregation plan it agreed to with the Commission in June 1978.

MAYSVILLE (Eighth most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

Segregation increased slightly at the Housing Authority of Maysville between 1984 and 1985. Four of the authority's five projects continued to have family populations far from the authority-wide

average of 42.9 percent black families.

Segregation jumped at the identifiably black Harriett Beecher Stowe project. The project's population moved to 95.0 percent black families--two white and 38 black families--in 1985 from four white and 35 black families--89.7 percent black families--in 1984.

Segregation also worsened at the identifiably white Beechwood Manor project, where the the population moved to 23.0 percent black families--23 of 100 families--in 1985 from 26.0 percent black families--26 of 100--last year.

The authority moved the racial mix at Great Meadow Homes and Humphrey Park Homes closer to the system-wide population of 42.9 percent black families during the period. The black family population rose at the identifiably white Great Meadow to 31.7 from 26.8 percent black families. It housed 56 white and 26 black families in 1985 compared with 60 white and 22 black families in 1984.

At the identifiably black Humphrey Park Homes project, the black family population fell to 76.0 from 80.0 percent black families. Six white and 19 black families lived at Humphrey Park in 1985 compared with five black and 20 white families in 1984.

Three white and two black families--40.0 percent black families--lived at Central Manor in 1985, the only project with a population near the authority's black/white family ratio.

Fifty-eight black families needed to exchange apartments with 58 white families--116 family moves--to totally desegregate the Maysville authority in 1985. Last year 114 total family moves were needed to desegregate the authority.

Prior to the segregation upturn between 1984 and 1985, the Maysville authority had decreased segregation steadily between 1979

and 1984. Its segregation index fell from 60.3 in 1979 to 59.2 in 1980, to 55.2 in 1982, and to 47.1 in 1984 before rising to 47.2 in 1985. If it returns to the annual average segregation index decline of 2.2 it maintained between 1979 and 1984, it would still take 21 years--until 2006--for the Maysville authority to be totally desegregated.

The Maysville authority has been among the 15 most segregated authorities in the state each year since 1974, except in 1976.

MIDDLESBORO (Tied for ninth most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

The opening of one all-white family project and the opening of an almost all-white family project during the past year caused segregation to sharply worsen at the Housing Authority of Middlesboro between 1984 and 1985.

In its first year of operation, Junction Apartments housed 44 white and no black families. At Yoakum Apartments, only two of 55 families were black.

At the Middlesboro authority's six other projects the distribution of black and white families changed little between 1984 and 1985 despite the fact that the number of black family tenants declined to 46 from 57 or to 10.5 from 16.6 percent of all tenants during the period.

To totally desegregate the Middlesboro authority's eight family projects in 1985, 38 black families needed to exchange apartments with 38 white families. This was an increase of four compared to the 72 total family moves needed to desegregate the authority last year.

The segregation increase during the last year broke a string of desegregation improvements the authority had made following implementation of a desegregation plan which was accepted after the authority had lost an appeal of a Commission hearing order to desegregate in the Kentucky Court of Appeals in 1977. The segregation index increase the authority permitted to 46.4 in 1985 from 35.8 in 1984--an increase of 10.6 points--was the third worst segregation increase in the state during the last year. (See Table D). During the 1976 through 1984 period, the Middlesboro authority's segregation index fell continuously by an annual average of 2.0. But even at that rate, the Middlesboro authority would not eliminate its 1985 segregation index of 46.4 and be totally segregated until 2008--23 years from now.

COVINGTON (Tied for ninth most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

Segregation at the Housing Authority of Covington decreased slightly between 1984 and 1985. The authority operated one identifiably black project, one identifiably white project, and one project with a racial mix fairly close to the authority-wide average of 42.0 percent black families.

The authority permitted a slight segregation increase at the identifiably black Jacob Price Homes. Ten white and 147 black families--93.6 percent black--lived at Jacob Price in 1985 compared with 11 white and 152 black families--93.2 percent black--in 1984.

Desegregation increased slightly at the identifiably white Latonia Terrace project. It housed 39 black and 191 white families--17.0 percent black--in 1985 compared with 39 black and 193 white families--16.8 percent black--last year.

Desegregation at the Ida Spence project improved slightly more than at Latonia: its black family population rose to 35.0 from 32.6 percent in 1984. Remodeling work at Ida Spence left 71 units vacant as of July 1985, and helped account for a reduced project-wide population of 214 white and 115 black families in 1985 compared with 242 white and 117 black families in 1984.

A total of 324 family moves were needed in 1985 to desegregate the Covington authority's three projects within the system-wide ratio of 58.0 percent white and 42.0 percent black families. A total of 342 black and white family moves were needed to desegregate the authority in 1984.

The segregation index reduction of 0.5 between 1984 and 1985 from 46.9 to 46.4 maintained the consecutive string of segregation reductions the Covington authority has made since 1974, when its segregation index stood at 75.5. However, if the 1984-1985 desegregation pace is maintained without change, the Covington authority would not be totally desegregated for another 93 years.

The Housing Authority of Covington agreed to implement an affirmative action desegregation plan with the Commission in July 1973 to settle a complaint of housing discrimination based on race. It is one of only four authorities which has been among the 15 most segregated authorities in Kentucky each year since 1974.

DANVILLE (Eleventh most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

Improved desegregation at the identifiably black Bate-Wood Homes offset worsened segregation at the identifiably white Nichols Terrace project and enabled the Housing Authority of Danville to slightly reduce segregation between 1984 and 1985.

At Bate-Wood Homes, the black family population moved closer to the authority-wide average of 45.9 percent black families. Fifty-three of 63 families living at Bate-Wood in 1985--84.1 percent--were black compared to 87.9 percent black families--51 of 58 families--who lived at Bate-Wood in 1984.

This gain was offset by a decline in the black family population living in the identifiably white Nichols Terrace project. In 1985, 32 white and seven black families lived at Nichols--17.9 percent black--compared with eight black and 30 white families--21.0 percent black--in 1984.

At the two remaining projects--both of which had black family populations relatively near the authority-wide average of 45.9 percent black families--the Danville authority had mixed desegregation results. Segregation increased slightly at McIntyre Homes, where an increase in the number of white families to 46 from 42 combined with no change in the number of black families at 26 decreased the percentage of black families from 38.2 to 36.1 between 1984 and 1985.

Segregation decreased slightly at Burckley Homes, where the number of black families increased to 16 from 12 and the number of white families remained unchanged at 32. The changes raised the percentage of black families at Burckley to 33.3 from 27.3 percent last year.

To totally desegregate its four projects, officials of the Danville authority would need to exchange the residences of 48 black and 48 white families, a small decline from the 98 families which needed to relocate to desegregate the authority last year.

Although its 1985 segregation index of 43.6 was the lowest it has ever been during the last 11 years, the Danville authority has only marginally improved upon the segregation index of 56.5 it had in 1974.

If the desegregation index decline of 2.7 it achieved between 1984 and 1985 is consistently maintained, the Danville authority would not be totally desegregated until the year 2001.

LEXINGTON-FAYETTE COUNTY (Twelfth most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

The Lexington-Fayette Urban County Housing Authority reduced segregation slightly during the last year. Its segregation index fell by 1.2 to 39.8 in 1985 from 41.0 in 1984.

Segregation in public housing in the Lexington-area is, however, worse than that indicated by the segregation index. For example, while 87.8 percent of all family tenants living in public housing operated by the Lexington-Fayette County authority in 1985 were black, only about 20 percent of the family tenants living in other forms of publicly-assisted housing in the Lexington-area--221, 207, 236, and Section 8--were black. In addition, although the occupancy of public housing was divided between 87.8 percent black and 12.2 percent white families, the 1985 waiting list for public housing was divided about equally between black and white families.

The most severe segregation increases permitted by the Lexington-Fayette County authority between 1984 and 1985 occurred at the Rogers Manor and McCullough Drive projects. The population at Rogers Manor increased to 91.7 percent black families in 1985--one white and 11 black families--from 73.3 percent black families in 1984--four white and 11 black families.

While the Rogers Manor project lost three white families between 1984 and 1985, the McCullough Drive project gained three white

families during the period. The population living at McCullough Drive declined to 68.7 percent black--five white and 11 black families--from 87.5 percent black in 1984--two white and 14 black families--which was the same percentage as the authority-wide black family average in 1985.

Little change occurred in the racial distribution of families living at the authority's other four projects during the period. At Bluegrass-Aspendale, 91.7 percent of the families were black in 1985 compared with 92.0 percent in 1984. At Charlotte Courts, 96.5 percent of the tenants were black families compared with 96.8 percent last year. Appian Hills moved to 64.1 from 61.1 percent black families, and the percentage of black families living at Pimlico Park was unchanged at 64.9 percent during both years.

To totally desegregate its six family projects in-line with the average authority-wide black family population, the Lexington-Fayette County authority needed to exchange the apartments of 264 families, half black and half white. Last year a total of 286 black and white families needed to exchange apartments to desegregate the authority.

The Lexington-Fayette County authority's segregation index has declined each year since 1980, when its segregation index was 55.4. However, with a segregation index of 50.0 in 1974, the authority has only averaged a segregation index decline of just over one point per year. At that rate, unless greater progress is made, the Lexington-Fayette County authority would not be totally desegregated until about 2020, one of the longest periods of any authority in the state.

Disparity in Public Housing

The percentage of black families living in the public housing

provided by the Lexington-Fayette County authority in 1985 was, at 87.8 percent, far higher than the black family population of any authority in the state. This figure is even higher given the fact that only 13.3 percent of the total population in the greater-Lexington area is black. In contrast, while 65.9 percent of the tenants living in public housing provided by the Housing Authority of Louisville are black, a much larger percentage of the city's population--28.2 percent--is black. This fact combined with the disparity between the percentage of white families on the public housing waiting list and the percentage of white families in public housing, and the over-representation of white families compared with the under-representation of black families in housing such as Section 8 and 236 have prompted some fair housing leaders in Lexington to question the policies of the Lexington-Fayette County authority. The Lexington Herald-Leader reported on September 20, 1985 that the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights had filed a complaint of racial discrimination against the Lexington-Fayette County authority on September 16, 1985. The Commission neither confirmed nor denied the report.

Opportunities to increase public housing desegregation in the Lexington-Fayette County authority will occur this year when three new projects will be opened. If authority officials reassign black tenants who volunteer to live in the new projects from projects such as Bluegrass-Aspendale and Charlotte Courts, if white tenants are assigned to the new projects in-line with their represention on the public housing waiting list, and if white families move into the units vacated by the black families being relocated from Bluegrass-Aspendale and Charlotte Courts, it is likely that the

Lexington-Fayette County authority will make large strides toward reducing segregation.

PADUCAH (Tied for thirteenth most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

Segregation was somewhat less severe at the Housing Authority of Paducah in 1985 that in 1984. Segregation increased at one project, decreased at three projects, and remained essentially unchanged at three projects.

Only at Thomas Jefferson Place was segregation worse in 1985 than in 1984. The black family population at Thomas Jefferson grew to 65.5 percent from 63.8 percent, 7.9 percent higher than the authority-wide average of 57.6 percent black families in 1985.

The percentages of black families living at Ella Munal Court, Dolly McNutt Court, and Blackburn Court were closer to the authority-wide black family average in 1985 than in 1984, but not close enough to prevent Ella Munal and Dolly McNutt from continuing to be identifiably white projects.

At Ella Munal, the black family population rose to 12.8 percent in 1985 from 9.1 percent black in 1984. One-hundred and sixteen white families and 17 black families lived at Ella Munal in 1985 compared with 120 white and 12 black families in 1984.

The black family population rose at Dolly McNutt to 26.9 percent from 19.6 percent last year. Thirty-eight white and 14 black families lived at Dolly McNutt in 1985 compared with 41 white and 10 black families in 1984.

Blackburn Court housed 63.6 percent black families--28 white and 49 black--in 1985 compared with 70.1 percent black families--23 white and 54 black--in 1984.

Little change occurred in the racial ratios at the Paducah authority's two identifiably black family projects. Anderson Court's population was 95.0 percent black in 1985--six white and 115 black families--compared with 95.8 percent black in 1984--five white and 114 black families. Abraham Lincoln's population was 93.2 percent black in 1985--five white and 69 black families--compared with 93.0 percent black in 1984--five white and 68 black families.

Elmwood Court remained the Paducah authority's most desegregated project. One-hundred forty-eight white families and 173 black families--53.9 percent black--lived there in 1985 compared with 146 white and 169 black families--53.7 percent black--in 1984.

Total desegregation would come to the Paducah authority's seven projects if 175 black families exchanged residences with 175 white families. This was a decline of 28 families from the 378 total families needed to move to desegregate the authority last year.

At 39.0, the Paducah authority's segregation index dipped below 40 in 1985 for the first time since 1974. The segregation decline of 2.6 points from 41.6 in 1984 continued the slow segregation downtrend begun in 1980. If the 2.6-point segregation index decline of the last year is consistently maintained, the Paducah authority would be totally desegregated by the year 2000.

CYNTHIANA (Tied for thirteenth most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

The Housing Authority of Cynthiana allowed segregation to increase by more than any other authority in the state between 1984 and 1985. (See Table D). Its segregation index almost doubled from 20.3 in 1984 to 39.0 in 1985.

Population shifts permitted by the authority at Riverside Homes

accounted for almost all of the authority's increased segregation. Six black families moved in and eight white families moved out of Riverside between 1984 and 1985 leaving a total of 23 white and 15 black families. This pushed the population at Riverside Homes to 39.5 from 22.5 percent black families, well above the authority-wide average of 15.0 percent black families.

Segregation also grew worse at the Terrace Park and Indian Hills projects during the period. It housed 8.8 percent black families in 1985 compared with 9.5 percent black families in 1984.

To totally desegregate its two family projects, the Cynthiana authority would have to exchange the residences of 18 black and 18 white families, an increase of 20 families from 1984, when the authority would have been desegregated with the relocation of only 16 families.

The increased segregation which the Cynthiana authority permitted between 1984 and 1985 reversed a decline of 16.6 in the segregation index made between 1982 and 1984. At 39.0, its segregation index is at its highest level since 1976, when the index stood at 73.7. The Cynthiana authority adopted an affirmative action desegregation agreement with the Commission in October of 1977.

HENDERSON (Fifteenth most segregated housing authority in Kentucky)

The Henderson Housing Authority significantly reduced segregation at three of its four projects and lowered its segregation index by 14.5 points to 32.7 between 1984 and 1985. It fell from being the ninth most segregated authority in the state last year to being the state's fifteenth most segregated authority this year.

Desegregation progressed furthest at the formerly identifiably

black Dixon Development. Thirty-one white and 34 black family tenants lived at Dixon in 1985 compared with 18 white and 39 black families last year. Black families comprised 52.3 percent of Dixon's population this year compared with 68.4 percent last year.

Conversely, fewer whites and more blacks lived at the Lawndale Development and at the Eighth Street project. At Lawndale, the population moved to 109 white and 23 black families in 1985--17.4 percent black--from 112 white and 20 black families--15.2 percent black--last year. The residents at the Eighth Street project moved to being 21.1 percent black--30 white and eight black families--in 1985 from being 13.9 percent black--31 white and five black families--in 1984.

No desegregation improvement occurred at the Madison Court project. It housed 17 white and four black families--19.0 percent black families--in both 1984 and 1985.

To totally desegregate its four projects in-line with the system-wide average of 73 percent white and 27 percent black families, the Henderson authority needed to exchange the residences of 33 white and 33 black families. This was 28 fewer families than the 94 total families needed to relocate last year to achieve authority-wide desegregation.

If officials of the Henderson authority can continue to reduce segregation by 14.5 index points annually, they could be operating a totally desegregated authority within three years.

The authority's desegregation efforts moved segregation to the lowest point it has been in 11 years. The segregation index reduction of 14.5 between 1984 and 1985 was the largest decline since between 1976 and 1979, when the segregation index fell by 17.4.

THE EIGHT PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES WHICH PERMITTED SEGREGATION TO INCREASE BETWEEN 1984 AND 1985

Eight public housing authorities permitted segregation to increase between 1984 and 1985. (See Table D). The increases in the segregation indexes ranged from a high of 18.7 at the Housing Authority of Cynthiana to a low of 0.1 at the Housing Authority of Maysville. Three the authorities were among the 15 most segregated authorities in the state during 1985 and four of the authorities were operating under affirmative action desegregation plans.

TABLE D

The Eight Public Housing Authorities
Which Allowed Segregation to Increase
1984 - 1985

Authority	Segregation Index 1984	Segregation Index 1985	Segregation Index Increase
1. Cynthiana	20.3	39.0	+18.7
2. Middlesboro	35.8	46.4	+10.6
3. Newport	18.4	28.2	+9.8
4. Hickman	17.8	21.7	+3.9
5. Owensboro	16.7	19.0	+2.3
6. Harlan	4.4	5.6	+1.2
7. Mt. Sterling	30.8	31.8	+1.0
8. Maysville	47.1	47.2	+0.1

CYNTHIANA (Worst segregation increase in Kentucky)

The segregation index of the Housing Authority of Cynthiana increased by 18.7 between 1984 and 1985, by far the largest segregation increase in the state. A full description of the Cynthiana authority begins on page 25.

MIDDLESBORO (Second worst segregation increase in Kentucky)

The opening of two almost all-white family projects during 1985 was the primary reason for the 10.6 point increase in the segregation index of the Housing Authority of Middlesboro between 1984 and 1985. A full description of the Middlesboro authority can be found on page 17.

NEWPORT (Third worst segregation increase in Kentucky)

After a decade of almost steady segregation reductions, segregation rose at the Housing Authority of Newport between 1984 and 1985. The authority's segregation index rose by 9.8 to 28.2 from 18.4 in 1984 due in part to rehabilitation work at McDermott-McLane.

The percentage of black families living at McDermott-McLane rose to 44.4 percent in 1985--20 white and 16 black families--from 26.5 percent--36 white and 13 black families--last year.

Segregation was also worse at the identifiably black Booker T. Washington project. Its black family population rose to 45.9 percent in 1985 from 43.2 percent last year. At 17.6 percent of the population in 1985, the black family population at the Peter J. Noll project was little-changed from 1984.

To totally desegregate the authority in 1985, 30 black and 30 white families needed to exchange apartments compared with 40 total

family moves needed to desegregate the authority in 1984.

At 28.2, the Newport authority's segregation index was the worst it has been since it was 41.8 in 1980. However, if the authority maintains an annual average segregation reduction of 2.3 as it did between 1980 and 1985, it could be totally desegregated by 1997.

HICKMAN (Fourth worst segregation increase in Kentucky)

Between 1984 and 1985 the segregation index of the Housing Authority of Hickman increased by 3.9--from 17.8 to 21.7.

Small population changes at the Hickman authority's only identifiably black project--Atwood Village--accounted for all of the segregation increase. It lost a white family and gained a black family between 1984 and 1985, which pushed its black population from 66.7 percent to 75.0 percent, well above the authority-wide average of 37.5 percent black families.

The black family populations at the authority's three other projects--Cedar Hill Homes at 34.6 percent black, Chickasaw Heights at 30.0 percent black, and Davis Park at 30.0 percent black--were all unchanged between 1984 and 1985. All were close to the authority-wide average of 37.5 percent black families.

If the Hickman authority exchanged the residences of ten white and ten black families during 1985, it would have totally desegregated all four of its projects. This was an increase of six families over the 14 total families needed to move to desegregate the authority in 1984.

The Hickman authority has permitted segregation to grow steadily worse since 1982. Its segregation index stood at 10.0 in 1982 and at 17.8 in 1984 before hitting 21.7 in 1985. The Hickman authority

adopted a voluntary affirmative action desegregation plan with the Commission in November 1978.

OWENSBORO (Fifth worst segregation increase in Kentucky)

Segregation at the Housing Authority Owensboro rose by 2.3 index points to 19.0 in 1985 from 16.7 in 1984. The change was largely affected by modernization at the P. G. Walker Apartments.

Modernization at Walker, which reduced the number of occupied units to 19 in 1985 from 52 in 1984, helped increase the black family population to 73.7 percent black, well above the 44.2 percent black families living there in 1984 and well above the 1985 authority-wide average of 27.9 percent black families.

Officials of the Owensboro authority permitted minor population shifts to occur at three of their other projects: one grew slightly more segregated, one grew slightly less segregated, and the population of the third was essentially unchanged.

Black families made up 21.5 percent of the population at the Rolling Heights project in 1985 compared with 23.8 percent in 1984. Rolling Heights was also undergoing modernization in 1985.

The racial mix at Nannie Lock Apartments grew nearer the authority-wide racial balance. It housed 40.4 percent black families in 1985 compared with 42.9 percent black families last year: 28 white and 19 black families in 1985 compared with 28 white and 19 black families in 1984.

At the Harry Smith Apartments, the black family population shifted to slightly above from slightly below the authority-wide black family average. Eighty-five white and 37 black families--30.3 percent black--lived at Harry Smith in 1985 compared with 90 white

and 29 black families--24.4 percent black--in 1984.

The family moves needed to racially balance the four family projects with the authority-wide black family average rose to 35 black and 35 white families from a total of 58 black and white family moves needed to desegregate the Owensboro authority last year.

The slight segregation increase at the Owensboro authority between 1984 and 1985 was its first in 12 years. The authority is voluntarily operating under desegregation guidelines established by a consent decree agreed to with the U. S. Department of Justice in May 1980 to settle a suit of discrimination made by the Justice Department against the authority. The authority has been voluntarily complying with guidelines set out under the decree since May 1983, when the court issued a notice of dismissal.

HARLAN (Sixth worst segregation increase in Kentucky)

The loss of one white family at the Kelly Hill project was the only net population change between 1984 and 1985 at the two projects operated by the Housing Authority of Harlan, but it was enough to inch its segregation index up by 1.2 to 5.6 from 4.4 last year.

Despite this change and the authority's small segregation index, no family moves were needed in 1985 to racially balance Harlan's two projects with the authority-wide average of 25.7 percent black families. This was down from a total of two family moves needed to desegregate the authority in 1984.

Since 1980 when it first began reporting desegregation statistics, the segregation index at the Housing Authority of Harlan has never risen above 7.0.

MOUNT STERLING (Seventh worst segregation increase in Kentucky)

For the first time in 12 years, segregation increased at the Housing Authority of Mount Sterling between 1984 and 1985. Its segregation index increased by 1.0 to 31.8 from 30.8.

Its population consisted of 90 percent white and ten percent black families. Minor population shifts occurred at each of the Mount Sterling authority's four projects between 1984 and 1985.

Segregation increased slightly at Manual Tipton Court, the authority's only identifiably black project. Its black family population moved from 27.8 percent black in 1984 to 29.4 percent black in 1985.

Segregation was also somewhat worse at Estill Terrace. Fifty-four white and three black families lived there in 1985--5.3 percent black families--compared with 48 white and four black families in 1984--7.7 percent black families.

Desegregation increased slightly at Whitledge Heights. It housed 31 white and two black families in 1985--6.1 percent black--compared with 35 white and one black family in 1984--2.8 percent black families.

At the Whitledge Heights Addition, the percentage black family population moved from 8.3 percent black families in 1984, which was slightly below the authority-wide average of 9.7 percent black families, to 11.1 percent black families in 1985 or slightly above the authority-wide black family average.

Authority officials needed to exchange the residences of six black and six white families to totally desegregate their four projects in 1985, no change from the family moves needed to desegregate the authority last year.

Despite the slight segregation increase during the last two years, the Mount Sterling authority was more desegregated in 1985 with a segregation index of 31.8 than it was in 1980 with a segregation index of 48.6. But if it does no better than the six-year average segregation index reduction of 2.8 per year, the authority would not be totally desegregated until 1996.

MAYSVILLE (Eighth worst segregation increase in Kentucky)

The segregation index at the Housing Authority of Maysville inched forward by 0.1 to 47.2 in 1985 from 47.1 last year. It was also the eighth most segregated authority in the state. A full description of the Maysville authority begins on page 15.

CONCLUSIONS

The majority of Kentucky's public housing authorities made progress toward eliminating segregation between 1984 and 1985. The fact that desegregation progress accelerated during the period is reason to be somewhat optimistic about the potential for continued desegregation progress. But small, token changes must not be used as substitutes to avoid adoption of long-range comprehensive desegregation plans which will lead to total desegregation within a few years.

Most importantly, the state's largest authorities will need to begin making more substantial desegregation gains. If the kinds of one- and two-point segregation index declines achieved by such large authorities as those in Louisville, Lexington-Fayette County, Covington, and Paducah--among others--during the last year are allowed to continue, public housing segregation will not be totally eliminated in Kentucky until well into the next century. This means that significant numbers of Kentucky's black and white families will be denied the opportunity to live in desegregated housing.

The large size of these authorities should be no obstacle to total desegregation. Two big authorities--Henderson and Bowling Green--made good progress between 1984 and 1985 toward eliminating segregation. In addition, the authorities in Hopkinsville and, to a lesser extent, Owensboro, are within striking distance of operating totally desegregated housing projects.

However, Kentucky's largest public housing authorities are far from being the only authorities which have failed to eliminate the segregated legacy they inherited. The majority of the state's authorities continue to operate projects with family populations

which make them racially identifiable. Several small authorities--including those in Flemingsburg, Central City, and Burkesville--were among the most segregated authorities in the state during 1985. In addition, the following authorities--all of them small--tolerated projects which had family tenants of only one race despite having more than two black families: Bardstown, Barbourville, Burkesville, Columbia, Flemingsburg, Middlesboro, Morehead, Versailles, and Williamsburg.

Steps Needed to Desegregate

Several steps can be taken by authority officials to eliminate segregation.

1. Authorities should adopt and implement voluntary affirmative action desegregation plans in consultation with the staff of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights.

Those authorities which have implemented affirmative action desegregation plans in cooperation with the Commission have reduced segregation on average twice as fast as those authorities which have not implemented such plans. The authorities with plans reduced segregation by an average of 4.1 points annually compared to a 1.9-point average annual decline for those authorities without desegregation plans between 1976 and 1985.

2. Those authorities operating under affirmative action desegregation plans which have allowed resegregation, and those authorities which have allowed desegregation progress to stagnate should recommit themselves to abiding by their desegregation obligations.

The housing authorities in Hazard, Somerset, Murray, and Richmond

have moved from periods of little or no desegregation progress to making meaningful segregation reductions in recent years. Authorities which allowed segregation to increase between 1984 and 1985, such as those in Cynthiana, Hickman, and Middlesboro--all of which are operating under desegregation plans--should use the results of these other authorities as goals.

3. Any new housing project should open with racial occupancy equal to the authority-wide black/white family ratio.

Where this policy was followed--at authorities such as those in Pineville and Somerset--segregation decreased during the last year. Where new projects were opened with the black/white family ratios far from the authority-wide black/white family balance--such as those in the Middlesboro authority--segregation increased during the last year. If tenants of racially-imbalanced projects within an authority are given priority for new apartments to create racially balanced populations in new projects, the vacancies they create by moving could be used to further desegregation in existing projects.

4. Housing authorities which are now or soon plan to undertake rehabilitation/remodeling work at existing projects should move a racially balanced tenant population into the project once construction is completed.

The Hopkinsville authority succeeded in desegregating Pennyrile Homes and Dr. B. O. Moore Court by holding renovated apartments open until a racially balanced family population near the authority-wide average of about 55 percent black and 45 percent white families was realized at each. The population at Pennyrile Homes moved from 39.5 percent black families in 1980 to 48.4 percent black families in 1982 after renovation was completed. At Dr. B. O. Moore Court, the black

popuilation moved from 69.6 percent in 1980 to 48.8 percent in 1982 after renovation was completed. Desegregation has since progressed at each project.

With the implementation of policies such as those undertaken in Hopkinsville, similar kinds of desegregation gains could be achieved at those projects which are now renovating. These include the authorities of Louisville and Madisonville--which already have some success in using renovation to increase desegregation--and the housing authorities in Covington, Lexington-Fayette County, Newport, and Owensboro. As at those authorities opening new projects, if tenants in racially-imbalanced projects within an authority are given priority for renovated apartments to create racially balanced populations in renovated projects, the vacancies they create by moving could be used to further desegregation in existing projects.

If all of Kentucky's public housing authorities adopt these policies and if the authorities which have made desegregation gains continue their progress, segregation will decrease for years to come. The kind of desegregation progress made at the Hopkinsville and Owensboro authorities since 1976 illustrate the kinds of desegregation gains possible when sound policies are effectively executed.

Texas Case Offers Alternative

The gradual desegregation progress made by officials of these two authorities is preferable to the kind of abrupt remedies needed when authorities fail to initiate desegregation. For example, after no satisfactory desegregation progress was made at an east Texas housing authority following a finding of racial discrimination in July 1982, Judge William W. Justice of the United States District

Court in 1983 ordered the authority to desegregate immediately. He allowed five days for the authority to transfer tenants between two projects to achieve a racially balanced population at each.

More recently, on August 1, 1985, Judge Justice ruled that HUD has for 20 years "intentionally and knowingly" continued to promote segregated public housing in 36 east Texas counties. He wrote, "It is beyond dispute that the Constitution prohibits the government from funding racial discrimination with the public dollar." He has not yet identified desegregation remedies for the authorities.

Purposeful action taken by Kentucky's housing authority officials to reduce and eventually eliminate segregation will make unneccesary the kind of disruptive desegregation solution taken in east Texas. However, the continued existence of so many one-race and racially identifiable projects throughout Kentucky means that such drastic desegregation measures cannot be ruled out. On the other hand, less radical tools are available to desegregate public housing. The will must be found in more authorities to apply them.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

This report is based on family residency data as of July 1, 1985 supplied by the individual public housing authorities and on data contained in previous Commission reports.

Only those authorities with two or more black families and two or more multi-family projects were included in the state-wide figures. Only those authorities with ten or more black families were eligible for inclusion on the 15 most segregated list, and on the largest segregation increase and decrease list. Housing exclusively for the elderly was not included in any 1985 data.

Data from the following previous Commission report was used in this report: "Segregation Persists in Kentucky's Public Housing Authorities Despite Many Improvements" (1984); "Over Half of Kentucky's Public Housing Authorities Cut Segregation" (1982); "Affirmative Action Desegregates Kentucky Public Housing Projects" (1980); "Most Kentucky Cities Reduce Public Housing Segregation" (1979); "Affirmative Action Cuts Segregation in Public Housing" (1978); and "Public Housing Authorities in Kentucky are Slow to Desegregate" (1976 and some 1974 data). Every effort has been made to remove all elderly housing data from these sources for use in this report.

The Commission staff thanks the directors of the public housing authorities for their continued cooperation in making this report possible. The staff urges the authority directors to continue being consistent in identifying their projects to facilitate comparability over time.

APPENDIX A

Black and White Tenants, and Family Moves Needed to Desegregate
Kentucky's Public Housing Authorities and Their Projects
1979 - 1985*

City and Project	1979 Family Tenants		1979 Family Percentages		1979 Moves to Desegregate	1980 Family tenants		1980 Family Percentages		1980 Moves to Desegregate	1982 Family Tenants		1982 Family Percentages		1982 Moves to Desegregate	1984 Family Tenants		1984 Family Percentages		1984 Moves to Desegregate	1985 Family Tenants		1985 Family Percentages		1985 Moves to Desegregate
	W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B	
BARBOURVILLE (totals)	135	6	96%	4%	0	134	7	96%	4%	0	134	7	96%	4%	2	130	8	94%	6%	4	134	7	95%	5%	2
Buchanan Courts	34	2			0	34	2			0	33	3			1	32	4			2	33	3			1
Churchill Courts	72	3			0	71	4			0	72	3			1	70	3			1	71	4			0
Mackey Village	29	1			0	29	1			0	29	1			0	28	1			1	30	0			1
BARDSTOWN (totals)	94	96	49%	51%	11	95	104	48%	52%	24	89	110	45%	55%	21	78	102	43%	57%	25	80	100	44%	56%	20
Robin Drive	35	35			0	26	44			7	26	44			5	26	44			7	27	43			4
Breshear & 5th Street	2	6			3	2	6			2	0	8			1	0	8			4	0	8			4
Edelen & Kennett	2	8			4	2	6			2	1	6			2	3	9			3	3	9			2
West Broadway						33	27			4	22	26			1	17	23			2	18	22			0
Elm Grove	8	0			4	6	0			3	6	0			3										
Center & W. Broadway	32	32			0						21	9			8	23	8			8	23	8			9
West Center						13	4			5															
First & Breshear						4	7			1	4	7			1										
McGee & Kndl. Ovk.	15	15			0	9	10			0	9	10			0	9	10			1	9	10			1
BOWLING GREEN (totals)	241	169	59%	41%	45	251	159	61%	39%	53	340	180	65%	35%	62	333	161	67%	33%	62	368	136	73%	27%	36
Double Springs Road	169	157			23	170	151			26															
Angora Court	72	12			22	81	8			27	77	20			14	73	13			15	72	14			9
Summit View											108	75			11	104	68			11	126	56			7
Gordon Avenue											77	70			19	78	67			19	93	50			11
Bryant Way											78	15			18	78	13			17	75	16			9
BURKESVILLE (totals)	69	9	88%	12%	9	70	8	90%	10%	8	91	19	83%	17%	5	90	20	82%	18%	10	93	21	82%	18%	10
Cumberland Drive																28	10	31	7	3	30	8			1
Spencer Street	0	5			4	1	4			3											0	4			3
Riverfront Homes	69	4			5	69	4			5	67	11			2	38	2			5	38	2			5
Oakland Heights											24	8			3	24	8			2	25	7			1
CADIZ (totals)						37	13	74%	26%	12	32	14	70%	30%	8	32	15	68%	32%	6	34	16	68%	32%	2
West End/Lincoln						37	5			6	31	8			4	30	10			3	30	12			1
Martindale						0	8			6	1	6			4	2	5			3	4	4			1

* "Family Tenants" are the number of white (W) and black (B) residents living in an authority (totals) and in the individual projects. "Family Percentages" are the percentages of white (W) and black (B) families living in an authority. "Moves to Desegregate" are the number of families needed to exchange apartments between projects to bring the racial balance of each project in-line with the authority-wide black/white ratio. The "Moves to Desegregate" is the number of black families needed to move to desegregate an authority; they would displace the same number of white families. Only those authorities which operated more than one multi-family public housing site and which housed black and white tenants are included in this Appendix.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

City and Project	1979 Family Tenants W	1979 Family Tenants B	1979 Family Percentages W	1979 Family Percentages B	1979 Moves to Desegregate	1980 Family tenants W	1980 Family tenants B	1980 Family Percentages W	1980 Family Percentages B	1980 Moves to Desegregate	1982 Family Tenants W	1982 Family Tenants B	1982 Family Percentages W	1982 Family Percentages B	1982 Moves to Desegregate	1984 Family Tenants W	1984 Family Tenants B	1984 Family Percentages W	1984 Family Percentages B	1984 Moves to Desegregate	1985 Family Tenants W	1985 Family Tenants B	1985 Family Percentages W	1985 Family Percentages B	1985 Moves to Desegregate
CAMPBELLSVILLE (totals)	129	35	79%	21%	9	130	35	79%	21%	9	199	39	84%	16%	14	225	38	86%	14%	12	193	38	84%	16%	10
Ann Acres	45	7			4	46	7			4	47	5			3	48	6			2	48	6			3
Shields Court	11	5			2	12	4			1	10	6			3	8	8			6	9	7			4
Elizabeth Williams Terrace:	73	23			3	72	24			4	67	17			4	77	13			0	76	14			1
H. R. Richardson Village:																									
Cox Street											6	1			0	7	0			1	6	2			1
Bell Court											19	4			0	27	2			2					
Ridgecrest											1	0				1	0				1	0			
Walling Street											3	0			1	4	0			1					
Ed Osborne Heights											46	6			2	53	9			0	53	9			1
CARROLLTON (totals)	49	7	88%	13%	4	79	7	92%	8%	3	79	7	92%	8%	4	79	7	92%	8%	4	103	9	92%	8%	4
South Ninth Street	23	3			0	26	2			0	27	1			1	27	1			1	27	1			1
Meade, Winslow & 8th	1	3			2	6	0			1	6	0			1	6	0			1					
Butler, Hawkins, Taylor & 8th Sts.	25	1			2	15	3			2	15	3			2	15	3			2	17	3			1
Kelly, Mason, Webster & Meade Sts.	32	2			1	32	2			1	31	3			0	31	3			0	34	4			1
Brock Drive																					25	1			1
CENTRAL CITY (totals)											37	13	74%	26%	12	39	11	78%	22%	8	39	11	78%	22%	8
Harrison Avenue & South 9th											37	5			6	37	5			4	37	5			4
A Street											0	8			6	2	6			4	2	6			4
COLUMBIA (totals)											66	2	97%	3%	2	66	2	97%	3%	2	64	2	97%	3%	2
Col-Dair Acres											32	2			1	32	2			1	32	2			1
Valley Circle (Jamestown)											34	0			1	34	0			1	32	0			1
COVINGTON (totals)	492	279	64%	36%	199	489	286	63%	37%	197	491	295	72%	38%	186	446	308	59%	41%	171	415	301	58%	42%	162
Latonia Terrace	209	21			62	209	23			63	205	29			60	193	39			56	191	39			58
Jacob Price	3	158			100	4	158			98	9	153			91	11	152			85	10	147			81
Ida Spence	280	100			37	276	105			36	277	113			35	242	117			30	214	115			23
CUMBERLAND (totals)	109	31	78%	22%	5	113	25	82%	18%	0	113	25	82%	18%	0	113	27	81%	19%	7	109	28	80%	20%	6
Harvester Heights	49	11			2	49	11			0	48	11			0	45	15			4	45	15			3
Clowerlick Heights	60	20			3	64	14			0	65	14			0	68	12			3	64	13			3
CYNTHIANA (totals)	160	60	73%	27%	13	179	41	81%	19%	21	176	40	82%	18%	23	165	23	88%	12%	8	158	28	85%	15%	18
Riverside Homes	46	26			7	48	24			10	45	25			12	31	9			4	23	15			9
Terrace Park & Indian Hills	114	45			6	131	17			11	131	15			11	134	14			4	135	13			9

APPENDIX A (Continued)

City and Project	1979 Family Tenants W	1979 Family Tenants B	1979 Family Percentages W	1979 Family Percentages B	1979 Moves to Desegregate	1980 Family tenants W	1980 Family tenants B	1980 Family Percentages W	1980 Family Percentages B	1980 Moves to Desegregate	1982 Family Tenants W	1982 Family Tenants B	1982 Family Percentages W	1982 Family Percentages B	1982 Moves to Desegregate	1984 Family Tenants W	1984 Family Tenants B	1984 Family Percentages W	1984 Family Percentages B	1984 Moves to Desegregate	1985 Family Tenants W	1985 Family Tenants B	1985 Family Percentages W	1985 Family Percentages B	1985 Moves to Desegregate
DANVILLE (totals)	73	89	45%	55%	41	96	83	54%	46%	40	120	85	59%	41%	46	111	97	53%	47%	49	120	102	54%	46%	48
McIntyre Homes	26	24			3	33	23			3	53	20			10	42	26			6	46	26			7
Bate-Wood Homes	0	47			21	7	43			20	7	45			24	7	51			24	10	53			24
Nichols Terrace	32	7			14	29	7			10	33	7			9	30	8			10	32	7			11
Burckley Homes	15	11			3	27	10	20	17	7	27	13	24	16	3	32	12			9	32	16			6
ELIZABETHTOWN (totals)																					39	27	60%	40%	4
Parkway Heights																					23	19			2
North Main Street																					9	3			2
Wallace Court																					7	5			0
EMINENCE (totals)																72	13	85%	15%	2	73	12	86%	14%	0
Windy Hills																35	5			1	34	6			0
Cannon Court																37	8			1	39	6			0
FLEMINGSBURG (totals)						32	8	80%	20%	8	27	9	75%	25%	10	25	11	69%	31%	8	24	12	67%	33%	8
Rucker Circle Drive						27	3			3	27	3			5	25	5			4	24	6			4
Foxspring Avenue						1	5			4	0	6			5	0	6			4	0	6			4
East Main Street						4	0			1															
FRANKFORT (totals)	97	83	54%	46%	9	89	83	52%	48%	10	87	96	48%	52%	10	87	91	49%	51%	29	98	93	51%	49%	22
Leestown Terrace	64	47			4	46	30			6	44	35			6	49	22			14	55	29			11
Sutterlin Terrace	21	24			4	19	23			3	18	26			3	13	32			9	14	31			9
Riverview Homes	12	12			1	11	14			2	14	15			0	12	18			3	13	17			2
Leestown Addition						13	16			2	11	20			4	13	19			3	16	16			0
FULTON (totals)	78	77	50%	50%	25	77	78	50%	50%	26	85	70	55%	45%	17	92	63	59%	41%	18	90	66	58%	42%	18
Northgate	47	33			7	48	32			8	49	30			6	53	27			6	49	31			3
Eastwood	1	9			4	1	9			4	2	8			4	3	7			3	2	8			4
Oak Heights	12	28			8	11	29			9	11	15			3	18	22			6	20	21			5
Westwood	18	7			6	17	8			5	18	7			4	18	7			3	19	6			5
GEORGETOWN (totals)	123	62	66%	34%	49	117	64	65%	35%	51	124	61	66%	33%	28	125	54	70%	30%	17	129	52	71%	29%	14
Scroggin Park	96	12			25	95	12			25	86	21			14	82	23			8	82	23			7
Main, Teddy & Lynn Streets	2	27			17	3	25			15	9	20			10	12	16			8	13	14			6
Northern Heights	25	23			7	19	27			11	29	20			4	31	15			1	34	15			1
GLASGOW (totals)	115	59	66%	34%	34	114	59	66%	34%	36	118	75	61%	39%	43	147	88	63%	37%	37	150	80	65%	35%	30
Robinson Court	24	32			13	21	34			15	18	37			16	21	35			14	9	15			7
Clayton Homes	86	18			17	85	17			18	88	16			25	80	23			15	60	17			10
Sam Terry Street	5	9			4	8	8			3	7	7			2	10	5			1	38	27			4
Cave City																8	12			5	10	11			4
E. P. Terry Estates																28	13			2	33	10			5

APPENDIX A (Continued)

City and Project	1979 Family Tenants W	1979 Family Tenants B	1979 Family Percentages W	1979 Family Percentages B	1979 Moves to Desegregate	1980 Family tenants W	1980 Family tenants B	1980 Family Percentages W	1980 Family Percentages B	1980 Moves to Desegregate	1982 Family Tenants W	1982 Family Tenants B	1982 Family Percentages W	1982 Family Percentages B	1982 Moves to Desegregate	1984 Family Tenants W	1984 Family Tenants B	1984 Family Percentages W	1984 Family Percentages B	1984 Moves to Desegregate	1985 Family Tenants W	1985 Family Tenants B	1985 Family Percentages W	1985 Family Percentages B	1985 Moves to Desegregate
GREENSBURG (totals)						14	4	88%	22%	2	14	4	88%	22%	2	13	5	72%	28%	0	12	6	67%	33%	0
Depot Street						9	1			1	9	1			1	7	3			0	7	3			0
Scottsville Ave.						5	3			1	5	3			1	6	2			0	5	3			0
HARLAN (totals)						47	23	67%	33%	2	49	22	69%	31%	2	53	18	75%	25%	2	52	18	74%	26%	0
Ray Street						31	14			1	30	15			1	33	12			1	33	12			0
Kelly Hill						16	9			1	19	7			1	20	6			1	19	6			0
HARRODSBURG (totals)																111	29	79%	21%	15	132	30	82%	18%	8
Magnolia Hgts. I																41	20			7	63	19			4
Magnolia Hgts. II																70	9			8	69	11			4
HAZARD (totals)	94	35	73%	27%	40	91	38	71%	29%	36	91	38	71%	29%	38	84	42	67%	33%	34	98	31	76%	24%	14
Highland Hgts. Pk.	84	4			20	80	8			18	81	7			19	75	12			17	73	14			7
Liberty Village	10	31			20	11	30			18	10	31			19	9	30			17	25	17			7
HENDERSON (totals)	154	89	70%	30%	52	169	85	67%	33%	57	224	91	71%	29%	49	178	68	72%	28%	47	187	69	73%	27%	33
Lawndale Dvlpmt.	99	24			13	106	25			18	93	26			9	112	20			17	109	23			12
Dixon Development	9	53			34	14	50			29	23	43			24	18	39			23	31	34			17
Madison Court	16	4			2	16	4			3						17	4			2	17	4			2
Eighth Street	30	8			3	33	6			7						31	5			5	30	8			2
Madison Ct., 8th St., Ingram and Adams											108	22			16										
HICKMAN (totals)	29	18	62%	38%	15	27	20	57%	43%	12	55	32	63%	37%	6	56	32	64%	36%	7	55	33	63%	37%	10
Cedar Hill Homes	20	5			5	18	7			4	16	9			0	17	9			0	17	9			1
Chickasaw Homes	9	1			3	8	2			2	7	3			1	7	3			1	7	3			1
Atwood Village	0	12			7	1	11			6	5	7			3	4	8			4	3	9			5
Davis Park											27	13			2	28	12			2	28	12			3
HODGENVILLE (totals)	81	16	84%	16%	11	69	15	82%	18%	7	67	17	80%	20%	6	70	14	83%	17%	4	65	19	77%	23%	2
Harmony Court	18	10			6	21	9			4	21	9			3	23	7			2	22	8			1
Miami Court	63	6			5	48	6			3	46	8			3	47	7			2	43	11			1
HOPKINSVILLE (totals)	109	151	42%	58%	58	110	150	42%	58%	49	128	159	45%	55%	28	153	176	47%	53%	18	152	178	46%	54%	10
Pennyrile Homes	85	49			29	81	53			25	66	62			8	64	66			3	62	68			2
Dr. B. O. Moore Ct.	12	34			7	14	32			5	22	21			3	23	21			2	21	23			1
Eastside Terrace	12	68			22	15	65			19	21	58			15	26	51			10	31	46			5
J.O. Waddell Village											19	18			2	23	22			2	21	25			0
Dr. P.C. Brooks Vlge.																17	16			1	17	16			2

APPENDIX A (Continued)

City and Project	1979 Family Tenants W	1979 Family Tenants B	1979 Family Percentages W	1979 Family Percentages B	1979 Moves to Desegregate	1980 Family tenants W	1980 Family tenants B	1980 Family Percentages W	1980 Family Percentages B	1980 Moves to Desegregate	1982 Family Tenants W	1982 Family Tenants B	1982 Family Percentages W	1982 Family Percentages B	1982 Moves to Desegregate	1984 Family Tenants W	1984 Family Tenants B	1984 Family Percentages W	1984 Family Percentages B	1984 Moves to Desegregate	1985 Family Tenants W	1985 Family Tenants B	1985 Family Percentages W	1985 Family Percentages B	1985 Moves to Desegregate
JEFFERSON COUNTY (totals)											1	73	1%	99%		1	71	1%	99%		45	87	34%	66%	47
Newburg Turnkey 4											1	73			Not Applicable	1	71			Not Applicable	2	73			24
Straight Rental																									
Whippe Mill Road																					12	5			6
Fegenbush Lane																					2	3			0
East Pages Lane																					9	4			5
Holtemeyer Wynde Court																					20	2			12
LANCASTER (totals)	31	29	52%	48%	2	32	30	52%	48%	12	30	31	49%	51%	10	29	33	47%	53%	11	31	30	51%	49%	10
Tinder Avenue	17	14			1	13	1			6	12	2			5	12	2			5	12	2			5
Kinnaird Avenue	14	15			1	19	29	25	23	6	18	29			5	17	31			6	19	28			5
LEBANON (totals)	89	95	48%	52%	43	91	95	49%	51%	30	92	94	49%	51%	23	90	96	48%	52%	18	93	93	50%	50%	10
Sunset Terrace	21	5			9	20	6			7	17	9			4	14	12			1	13	13			0
Rosenwald Village	7	27			9	10	24			7	15	19			2	17	17			1	17	17			0
Hardin Place	26	4			12	24	6			9	22	8			7	20	10			6	20	10			5
Cleaver Court	2	18			8	3	17			7	3	17			7	4	16			6	6	14			4
Hamilton Heights	25	25			1	25	25			0	25	25			0	25	25			1	25	25			0
Warren Acres	8	16			4	9	17			0	10	16			3	10	16			3	12	14			1
LEXINGTON AND FAYETTE COUNTY (totals)	137	1264	10%	90%	81	210	1354	13%	87%	197	173	1330	11%	89%	155	193	1396	12%	88%	143	190	1362	12%	88%	132
Bluegrass Aspendale	82	849			11	71	869			51	57	829			41	74	850			37	75	830			35
Charlotte Court	4	349			31	2	352			44	3	322			33	11	338			31	12	332			30
Pimlico	51	66			24	109	92			83	90	122			67	81	150			59	78	144			51
Appian Hills						24	30			17	17	31			12	21	33			14	19	34			13
Rogers Manor						4	11			2	4	12			2	4	11			2	1	11			0
McCullough Drive											2	14			0	2	14			0	5	11			3
LONDON (totals)	147	3	98%	2%	2	107	3	97%	3%	2	110	3	97%	3%	2	110	3	97%	3%	2	102	2	98%	2%	2
Joe Parman Heights	50	0			1	50	0			1	50	0			1	50	0			1	48	0			1
Pine Hill Apartments	97	3			1	57	3			1	60	3			1	60	3			1	54	2			1
LOUISVILLE (totals)	883	3792	19%	81%	940	724	4028	15%	85%	779	805	3863	17%	83%	849	873	3670	19%	81%	898	806	3606	18%	82%	822
Clarksdale	136	598			3	107	670			10	88	622			33	48	499			56	44	461			48
Beecher Terrace	21	753			126	12	783			107	9	792			127	34	739			113	41	677			90
Parkway Place	36	565			78	23	492			54	92	407			7	127	466			14	106	497			4
Sheppard Square	5	405			73	4	413			59	4	405			66	10	395			67	12	403			64
Iroquois Homes	609	194			456	512	326			420	559	258			420	585	221			432	559	249			411
Cotter Homes	13	562			96	10	583			79	4	594			98	8	575			103	8	588			101
LaSalle Place	31	156			12	40	168			9	35	173			0	28	180			12	25	183			13
College Court	4	119			19	3	120			15	2	123			19	3	89			15	0	66			12
Lang Homes	8	440			77	13	473			60	7	484			76	7	482			86	11	482			79

APPENDIX A (Continued)

City and Project	1979 Family Tenants W	1979 Family Tenants B	1979 Family Percentages W	1979 Family Percentages B	1979 Moves to Desegregate	1980 Family tenants W	1980 Family tenants B	1980 Family Percentages W	1980 Family Percentages B	1980 Moves to Desegregate	1982 Family Tenants W	1982 Family Tenants B	1982 Family Percentages W	1982 Family Percentages B	1982 Moves to Desegregate	1984 Family Tenants W	1984 Family Tenants B	1984 Family Percentages W	1984 Family Percentages B	1984 Moves to Desegregate	1985 Family Tenants W	1985 Family Tenants B	1985 Family Percentages W	1985 Family Percentages B	1985 Moves to Desegregate
MADISONVILLE (totals)	88	70	56%	44%	62	86	74	54%	46%	62	97	85	53%	47%	35	101	81	53%	47%	23	101	78	56%	44%	8
Old Browning Springs	44	5			17	45	5			18	39	11			12	36	14			9	32	17			2
New Browning Springs	36	4			14	14	34			6	25	15			7	25	15			4	24	15			0
Rosenwald	5	39			20	6	39			19	14	31			10	16	29			8	3	16			
Carver Court	3	22			11	1	24			13	7	18			6	11	14			2	11	14			4
Leased Apts. 58-79											12	10			0	13	9			1	13	8			0
James G. Baker Complex																					18	8			2
MAYFIELD (totals)	94	46	67%	33%	48	90	47	66%	34%	42	84	54	61%	39%	48	89	49	65%	35%	39	86	50	63%	37%	34
Northeast Court	84	6			24	79	9			21	78	10			24	76	12			19	72	15			17
Southwest Circle	10	40			24	11	38			21	6	44			24	13	37			20	14	35			17
MAYSVILLE (totals)	188	86	69%	31%	66	170	83	67%	33%	64	161	91	64%	36%	64	143	103	58%	42%	57	144	108	57%	43%	58
Great Meadow Homes	68	14			11	69	14			13	67	16			14	60	22			12	56	26			9
H. Beecher Stowe	3	37			25	5	35			22	3	36			22	4	35			19	2	38			21
H. Park Homes	6	19			11	6	19			11	6	19			10	5	20			10	6	19			8
Beechwood Manor	86	14			19	87	13			20	82	18			18	74	26			16	77	23			20
Central Manor						3	2			0	3	2			0						3	2			0
MIDDLESBORO (totals)	272	69	80%	20%	47	272	71	79%	21%	47	276	70	80%	20%	44	286	57	83%	17%	36	391	46	90%	10%	38
Pinnacle Homes	64	11			4	64	11			5	66	10			5	66	9			4	66	9			1
Lincoln Homes	5	18			13	5	19			14	5	19			14	9	15			11	8	13			11
Rennie Gayles Homes	3	14			11	5	13			9	6	12			8	9	9			6	8	9			7
Schultz Heights	61	5			8	61	7			7	60	8			6	62	6			6	64	3			4
West End Homes	87	13			7	87	13			8	87	13			7	88	10			7	95	5			5
Hinks Heights	52	8			4	50	8			4	52	8			4	52	8			2	53	5			1
Junction Apartments																					44	0			5
Yoakum Apartments																					53	2			4
MONTICELLO (totals)						54	2	96%	4%	4	53	1	98%	2%	0	51	2	96%	4%	2	52	2	96%	4%	0
Homestead Heights						52	0			2	49	1			0	49	1			1	49	1			0
Kentucky Street						2	2			2	4	0			0	2	1			1	3	1			0
MOREHEAD (totals)						80	2	98%	2%	2	106	6	95%	5%	2	80	4	95%	5%	4	78	6	93%	7%	4
Rawcel Heights						30	0			1	30	0			1	30	0			1	30	0			2
Triplett View						50	2			1	48	4			1	50	2			1	48	4			0
Divide Hill																0	2			2	0	2			2
MOUNT STERLING (totals)	159	17	90%	10%	19	164	14	92%	8%	13	122	16	88%	12%	14	120	12	91%	9%	6	121	13	90%	10%	6
Estill Terrace	57	1			5	57	2			3	52	3			4	48	4			1	54	3			2
Manual Tipton Court	10	11			9	14	8			6	7	8			6	13	5			3	12	5			3
Whitledge Heights	92	5			5	35	3			0	34	4			1	35	1			2	31	2			1
Whitledge H. Addition						58	1			4	29	1			3	24	2			0	24	3			0

APPENDIX A (Continued)

City and Project	1979 Family Tenants W	1979 Family Tenants B	1979 Family Percentages W	1979 Family Percentages B	1979 Moves to Desegregate	1980 Family tenants W	1980 Family tenants B	1980 Family Percentages W	1980 Family Percentages B	1980 Moves to Desegregate	1982 Family Tenants W	1982 Family Tenants B	1982 Family Percentages W	1982 Family Percentages B	1982 Moves to Desegregate	1984 Family Tenants W	1984 Family Tenants B	1984 Family Percentages W	1984 Family Percentages B	1984 Moves to Desegregate	1985 Family Tenants W	1985 Family Tenants B	1985 Family Percentages W	1985 Family Percentages B	1985 Moves to Desegregate
MURRAY (totals)	182	24	88%	12%	36	156	35	82%	18%	52	42	23	65%	35%	26	50	28	64%	36%	22	46	34	58%	42%	18
Nash Drive											40	2			13	35	6			9	30	11			6
Cherry Street	3	21			18											4	19			11	2	17			9
Nash, Ellis, Riley & Hurt Drives	179	3			18																				
9th, Nash, Broad, Ellis & Riley						102	8			22															
Hurt Drive						50	0			9															
Chestnut, 1st, Ash, Cherry, etc.						4	27			21	2	21			13										
LaPollette Drive																11	3			2	11	3			3
Fairlane Drive																					3	3			0
NEWPORT (totals)	279	88	76%	24%	48	280	85	77%	23%	64	244	92	73%	27%	27	267	73	79%	21%	20	218	71	75%	25%	30
Peter G. Noll	235	42			24	239	37			37	202	57			13	210	44			9	178	38			15
B. T. Washington	18	23			13	13	26			17	14	16			8	21	16			8	20	17			8
McDermott-McLane	26	23			11	28	22			10	28	19			6	36	13			3	20	16			7
NICHOLASVILLE (totals)						37	13	74%	26%	20	35	15	70%	30%	14	37	13	74%	26%	12	36	14	72%	28%	10
Cypress Street						37	0			10	33	4			7	33	4			6	32	5			5
E. Maple Street						0	13			10	2	11			7	4	9			6	4	9			5
OWENSBORO (totals)	376	122	76%	24%	139	349	146	71%	29%	111	311	148	68%	32%	69	323	128	72%	28%	29	330	128	72%	28%	35
Harry Smith Apts.	116	7			23	110	14			22	94	25			13	90	29			4	85	37			3
P. G. Walker Apts.	4	48			35	8	43			28	16	31			16	29	23			8	5	14			9
Rolling Heights	254	20			46	224	46			32	186	57			21	176	55			10	212	58			17
Nannie Locke Apts.	2	47			35	7	43			29	15	35			19	28	21			7	28	19			6
PADUCAH (totals)	379	426	47%	53%	171	406	459	47%	53%	189	421	498	46%	54%	191	390	515	43%	57%	184	389	528	42%	58%	175
T. Jefferson Place	59	66			0	66	71			2	61	80			4	50	88			9	48	91			11
A. Lincoln Court	8	65			26	3	71			32	6	68			28	5	68			26	5	69			26
Elmwood Court	165	135			24	183	142			30	162	160			14	146	169			11	148	173			12
Anderson Court	5	95			42	5	115			52	5	117			51	5	114			46	6	115			45
Ella Munal Court	130	16			62	124	8			62	123	10			62	120	12			63	116	17			60
Blackburn Court	12	49			17	25	52			11	22	54			13	23	54			10	28	49			5
Dolly McNutt Court											42	9			19	41	10			19	38	14			16
PARIS (totals)	55	86	39%	61%	25	59	85	41%	59%	17	75	95	44%	56%	26	45	95	32%	68%	19	48	92	34%	66%	16
Grandview Apartments	18	31			1	19	30			1	17	33			5	13	35			2	16	33			1
Hillside Apartments	6	17			3	8	15			1	5	18			5	3	18			4	4	18			4
New Acres #1	10	4			5	10	6			3	7	8			0	6	9			1	6	9			1
Pleasantview Apts.	0	10			4	1	9			3	2	8			2	1	9			2	1	9			2
New Acres #2	11	3			6	10	4			4	10	4			4	10	4			6	9	4			5
Marshall Heights	2	14			4	3	13			4	4	11			3	4	12			1	4	11			1
Rains Manor	8	7			2	8	8			1	8	7			1	8	8			3	8	8			2

APPENDIX A (Continued)

City and Project	1979 Family Tenants		1979 Family Percentages		Moves to Desegregate	1980 Family tenants		1980 Family Percentages		Moves to Desegregate	1982 Family Tenants		1982 Family Percentages		Moves to Desegregate	1984 Family Tenants		1984 Family Percentages		Moves to Desegregate	1985 Family Tenants		1985 Family Percentages		Moves to Desegregate
	W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B	
PIKEVILLE (totals)																114	18	86%	14%	4	115	18	87%	13%	2
Fairview "88"																72	14			2	73	13			1
Hames Park																42	4			2	42	5			1
PINEVILLE (totals)	127	8	94%	6%	10	122	8	94%	6%	7	86	4	96%	4%	8	85	5	94%	6%	8	110	8	93%	7%	8
Highland Avenue																					29	1			1
Maple Street	0	5			5	1	4			4	1	4			4	1	4			4	1	4			4
Wallsend	87	3			3	81	4			1	45	0			2	44	1			2	42	2			1
Northside Drive	40	0			2	40	0			2	40	0			2	40	0			2	38	1			2
PRINCETON (totals)																					81	25	76%	24%	4
Hillview Court																					52	14			2
Hyacinth Village																					29	11			2
RICHMOND (totals)	116	102	53%	47%	22	128	102	56%	44%	27	134	97	58%	42%	36	130	95	58%	42%	26	135	88	60%	40%	14
Robinson Terrace	57	30			11	68	30			13	72	25			16	68	27			13	64	30			7
Dillingham Heights	7	26			11	8	26			11	12	23			13	16	19			4	17	18			4
Smith Village	52	46			0	52	46			3	50	49			7	46	49			9	54	40			3
RUSSELLVILLE (totals)	60	40	60%	40%	26	57	43	57%	43%	26	56	44	56%	44%	22	94	76	55%	45%	22	91	79	53%	47%	19
Twin Brooks	55	15			13	53	17			13	50	20			11	47	23			8	43	27			6
Knob City	5	25			13	4	26			13	6	24			11	6	24			11	7	23			9
Daniel Addition																41	29			3	41	29			4
SOMERSET (totals)	126	12	91%	9%	14	124	13	91%	9%	10	126	12	91%	9%	12	126	12	91%	9%	12	160	19	89%	11%	8
Colonial Village	76	1			6	74	3			4	75	2			5	75	2			5	72	5			3
Clifty Homes	2	5			5	2	5			4	2	5			5	2	5			5	3	4			3
Harris Hills																					38	3			1
Southern Terrace						40	6			2	41	5			1	41	5			1	40	6			1
Valley Homes						8	0			1	8	0			1	8	0			1	7	1			0
SPRINGFIELD (totals)	46	50	48%	52%	6	43	53	45%	55%	4	38	57	40%	60%	12	29	65	31%	69%	12	33	62	35%	65%	8
Melavin Circle	25	21			3	22	24			2	24	21			6	20	26			6	20	26			4
Hilltop	21	29			3	21	29			2	14	36			6	9	39			6	13	36			4
VERSAILLES (totals)	54	42	56%	44%	8	55	41	57%	43%	2	100	54	65%	35%	17	99	56	64%	36%	17	94	59	61%	39%	15
Poplar, Oak, Linden & Jackson Sts.	5	11			4	8	8			1	5	9			4	7	9			3	6	9			3
Oak, Linden & Poplar Streets	49	31			4	47	33			1	48	31			3	47	33			4	46	34			4
Clifton											30	9			5	28	9			4	27	11			4
Princess Circle											2	0			0	2	0			0	2	0			0
High Street											6	0			2	6	0			2	5	0			2
Berry Avenue											8	2			1	8	2			2	7	2			1
Cleveland Avenue											1	3			2	1	3			2	1	3			1

APPENDIX A (Continued)

City and Project	1979 Family Tenants		1979 Family Percentages		1979 Moves to Desegregate	1980 Family tenants		1980 Family Percentages		1980 Moves to Desegregate	1982 Family Tenants		1982 Family Percentages		1982 Moves to Desegregate	1984 Family Tenants		1984 Family Percentages		1984 Moves to Desegregate	1985 Family Tenants		1985 Family Percentages		1985 Moves to Desegregate
	W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B		W	B	W	B	
WILLIAMSBURG (totals)											69	4	95%	5%	2	170	6	97%	3%	2	168	6	97%	3%	2
Mackey Avenue											34	1			1	34	1			0	21	1			0
Mahan Avenue											17	1			0	17	1			0	17	1			0
Moore Avenue											18	2			1	18	2			1	18	2			1
Brush Arbor																101	2			1	99	2			1
Cemetery Road																					13	0			0
WINCHESTER (totals)	255	64	80%	20%	34	255	60	81%	19%	29	253	60	81%	19%	23	260	54	83%	17%	20	262	52	83%	17%	15
Memorial Park	61	15			0	62	14			0	60	13			1	58	15			3	61	15			2
Tyler Banks Court	23	27			17	24	24			15	28	21			12	32	16			8	34	13			5
Stevenson Heights	65	8			7	64	9			5	59	12			1	64	9			3	64	9			3
Sequoia Village	106	14			10	105	13			9	106	14			9	106	14			6	103	15			5

APPENDIX B

Segregation Index of Kentucky's Public Housing Authorities
1974 - 1985*

Authority**	1974	1976	1979	1980	1982	1984	1985
Barbourville	29.0	29.1	8.1	7.3	18.2	25.4	22.4
Bardstown	22.3	27.1	10.3	24.8	24.2	23.4	22.5
Bowling Green	3.6		22.8	27.2	26.1	29.2	18.1
Burkesville	40.6	44.1	55.5	48.6	35.7	32.2	31.4
Cadiz				61.5	39.7	27.1	13.2
Campbellsville	1.9	8.2	14.9	15.4	21.0	18.1	15.9
Carrollton			40.8	23.9	27.5	27.5	28.3
Central City					61.5	49.4	49.4
Columbia					51.5	51.5	50.0
Covington	75.5	69.8	56.0	54.4	50.0	46.9	46.4
Cumberland	13.6	15.0	9.5	0.6	1.5	15.7	12.3
Cynthiana	75.7	73.7	14.6	31.7	36.9	20.3	39.0
Danville	56.5	55.0	52.8	44.5	47.1	46.3	43.6
Elizabethtown			67.1		22.3		12.0
Eminence						10.1	3.4
Flemingsburg				58.9	66.7	54.5	50.0
Frankfort	38.2	19.2	9.3	15.5	14.6	32.1	24.9
Fulton	4.4	3.0	31.4	33.1	26.0	23.2	22.1
Georgetown	0.7	2.4	58.7	62.4	34.9	23.0	19.4
Glasgow	45.7	60.4	44.3	45.7	53.2	33.7	28.2
Greensburg				39.3	39.3	6.2	8.3
Harlan				5.1	7.0	4.4	5.6
Harrodsburg						32.0	15.6
Hazard	100.0	100.0	77.9	66.9	70.6	60.7	29.3
Henderson	75.0	71.1	53.7	50.5	37.0	47.2	32.7
Hickman			66.6	51.3	10.0	17.8	21.7
Hodgenville	7.2	19.4	40.3	29.6	21.6	17.1	8.3
Hopkinsville		97.6	45.5	38.3	20.1	12.0	5.7
Jefferson County					67.1		79.5
Lancaster	2.9	12.2	6.6	37.3	38.2	35.3	32.0
Lebanon	30.7	27.9	45.1	36.9	24.9	17.8	10.7
Lexington-Fayette Co.	50.0	54.2	32.0	55.4	51.9	41.0	39.8
London			34.0	46.7	45.5	42.7	42.9
Louisville	75.5	75.7	65.5	64.0	64.2	64.8	62.5
Madisonville	90.2	79.1	72.1	77.0	36.0	24.6	24.6
Mayfield	100.0	91.4	76.3	68.6	74.3	60.9	53.7
Maysville	54.9	53.0	60.3	59.2	55.2	47.1	47.2
Middlesboro	68.2	53.7	43.4	41.4	40.3	35.8	46.4
Monticello				96.3	7.6	46.1	44.2
Morehead				37.5	28.3	50.0	33.3

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Authority	1974	1976	1979	1980	1982	1984	1985
Mt. Sterling	78.8	60.7	58.4	48.6	44.3	30.8	31.8
Murray	70.4	74.1	85.9	74.6	86.5	59.8	48.0
Newport	73.8	74.4	36.5	41.8	20.8	18.4	28.2
Nicholasville				100.0	67.6	58.4	53.2
Owensboro	100.0	100.0	76.3	54.6	34.6	16.7	19.0
Paducah	53.5	44.1	42.5	43.7	41.7	41.6	39.0
Paris	54.9	54.1	36.4	26.3	36.4	31.2	42.5
Pikeville						14.6	8.7
Pineville	36.9	25.0	62.5	49.2	98.8	78.8	49.1
Princeton							8.2
Richmond	16.2	13.9	19.5	23.7	28.0	23.9	13.3
Russellville	100.0	83.3	54.2	53.5	43.8	24.7	21.4
Somerset	48.1	47.2	58.5	43.1	49.2	49.2	26.7
Springfield	0.8	7.3	12.3	5.9	26.3	29.0	18.7
Versailles	10.1	24.0	16.9	5.0	25.6	24.8	21.6
Williamsburg					24.3	29.4	10.7
Winchester	44.0	56.8	22.4	30.6	23.9	22.8	17.5

* The segregation index was developed by Karl and Almo Taeuber and is explained in their book Negroes in Cities published by Aldine, Inc., Chicago, 1965, on pages 29-31. They define it as an "index of dissimilarity" which indicates the degrees to which black families are distributed among the individual projects operated by a housing authority. On a scale of 0 to 100, an index ranking of zero indicates total desegregation: black families are evenly distributed among the projects in proportion to their population throughout the authority. An index rank of 100 indicates total segregation: all black and white families live in separate projects. The Taeubers point out that the value of the index may also be interpreted as showing the minimum percentage of black families which would have to change residency to arrive at total desegregation, that is, an index rank of zero. The formula for determining the segregation index is as follows:

$$\sum \frac{b_1}{b} - \sum \frac{w_1}{w} \times 100$$

Where: b_1 = Total number of black families in projects with a black percentage which exceeds the overall black percentage in that city's public housing.

b = Total number of black families in all projects in that city.

w_1 = Total number of white families living in projects represented by b_1.

w = Total number of white families in all projects in that city.

** Only those housing authorities which operated more than one multi-family public housing site and which housed more than one black family are included in this appendix.

APPENDIX C

Kentucky Public Housing Authorities on the Fifteen Most Segregated List
1974 - 1985

Authority*	1974	1976	1979	1980	1982	1984	1985
Pineville			62.5		98.8		
Louisville	75.5	75.7	65.5	64.0	64.2	64.8	62.5
Mayfield	100.0	91.4	76.3	68.6	74.3	60.9	53.7
Hazard	100.0	100.0	77.9	66.9	70.6	60.7	
Murray	70.4	74.1	85.9	74.6	86.5	59.8	48.0
Nicholasville				100.0	67.6	58.4	53.2
Flemingsburg				58.9	58.8	54.5	50.0
Columbia					51.5		
Morehead						50.0	
Central City					61.5	49.4	49.4
Somerset			58.5				
Henderson	75.0	71.1				47.2	
Maysville	54.9		60.3	59.2	55.2	47.1	47.2
Covington	75.5	67.6	56.0	54.4	50.0	46.9	46.4
Danville	56.5					46.3	43.6
Monticello				96.3			
Tompkinsville					100.0		
Jefferson County					67.1		79.5
Glasgow							
Lexington-Fayette Co.				55.4	51.9	41.0	39.8
Madisonville	90.2	79.1	72.1	77.0			
Georgetown			58.7	62.4			
Cadiz				61.5			
Owensboro	100.0	100.0	76.3	54.6			
Russellville	100.0	83.3		53.5			
Elizabethtown			67.1				
Hickman			66.6				
Hopkinsville		97.6					
Newport	73.8	74.4					
Cynthiana	75.7	70.3					39.0
Mt. Sterling	78.8	60.7	58.4				
Glasgow		60.4			53.2		
Winchester		56.8					
Middlesboro	68.2					35.8	46.4
Paris	54.9						42.5
Paducah						41.6	39.0

*Only those housing authorities which operated two or more multi-family public housing sites and which housed two or more black tenants are included in this appendix. Beginning in 1984, only those authorities with more than ten black families will be considered for inclusion in this appendix.

APPENDIX D

MODEL VOLUNTARY AFFIRMATIVE

ACTION HOUSING PROGRAM

FOR

KENTUCKY HOUSING AUTHORITIES

INTRODUCTION

Recognizing its obligation under both federal and Kentucky law to prevent discrimination and end segregation in all housing owned, operated, leased, or controlled by this Authority and firmly believing that an equal housing opportunity policy is beneficial to all the citizens of the community, the _____ Housing Authority (hereinafter the Authority) voluntarily adopts and begins the immediate implementation of the following Affirmative Action Housing Program.

I. Policy

A. The Authority affirms that its policies, practices, and regulations governing the recruitment, application, selection, placement, terms, and conditions of occupancy, termination of occupancy, and all other housing practices of all housing accommodations owned, operated, controlled, or managed or which subsequently may be owned, operated, controlled, or managed by Respondent, its successors, agents, servants, assigns, employees, and all persons in active concert or participation with any of them are in complete compliance with the Kentucky Civil Rights Act, Title VII of the U. S. Civil Rights Act of 1968, and all other applicable laws, regulations and orders, and it will offer any interested person the opportunity to apply for, inspect, select, and lease housing accommodations without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

B. The Authority shall distribute and publicize the policy by:

1. Posting and maintaining a copy of the aforementioned policy as signed by the Authority's chairman in conspicuous places in every project office where each and every tenant and prospective tenant may easily see and read it.
2. Posting and maintaining the state and federal "Equal Housing Opportunity" posters prepared by the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Both posters shall be displayed in conspicuous places in

every housing projects office where each and every tenant and prospective tenant may easily see and read it.

3. Amending the rules, regulations, or guidelines relating to and governing the terms and conditions of occupancy to include a reaffirmation of the Authority's equal housing opportunity policy.
4. Making a periodic written instruction to each employee of the Authority reaffirming the Authority's equal housing opportunity policy and instructing each employee of the Authority's expectation that all comply with this policy and informing each employee that discrimination in violation of the Authority's policy and program will be grounds for disciplinary action.

II. Occupancy Goals

A. The Authority recognizes that in order to facilitate the desegregation of its existing housing projects and insure, in so far as possible, that future projects will not become segregated by race, that remedial affirmative steps must be taken. Therefore, the Authority adopts a goal of achieving and maintaining a racial composition in each of its family public housing projects reflective of the ratio of black to white tenant families in all family public housing projects under its supervision, direction and control.

1. In order to facilitate desegregation of its housing projects which are exclusively for housing the elderly, the Authority adopts a goal of achieving and maintaining a racial composition in each of its elderly public housing projects reflective of the ratio of black to white elderly tenants in all the elderly public housing projects under its supervision, direction, and control, provided that the ratio goal, as a minimum, be at least equivalent to the proportion of blacks to whites residing in the community.

B. The Authority pledges that once the goal is achieved, it will exert substantial efforts to maintain this goal in all its projects.

III. Affirmative Steps to Achieve the Goal

Application Procedures

A. To achieve the occupancy goal the Authority will establish and maintain a standardized procedure for processing every application so as to insure that each applicant is given substantially equal treatment. This procedure shall include, but not be limited to the following:

1. All applicants will be offered assistance in completing their application form and the form used shall be of a type approved by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
2. All applications shall be placed in a central file and this file shall be exclusively used in filling all vacancies.
3. Applicants will be carefully instructed that the only preference for a specific project which will be honored are those which would result in moves which aid the Authority in achievement of its occupancy goal.
4. All existing legitimate standards governing tenant eligibility, including requirements for applicants to meet preferred income levels as defined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, may be maintained and applied, provided any such standard does not discriminate directly or indirectly on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin.
5. All applicants considered ineligible because they fail to meet established standards shall be informed of their ineligibility and the reason or reasons why they do not qualify.

Tenant Assignment

B. Further, the Authority will establish and maintain the following new tenant assignment plan:

1. All qualified applicants will receive offers of suitable housing of a size for which they are qualified on a first-come-first-served basis except for:
   (a) no white family shall be offered a housing unit in a family housing project where the proportion of white to black tenant families is greater than the Authority wide proportion of white to black tenant families, until every qualified black family has been offered the unit and has either refused the offer or failed to respond in a reasonable period of time.
   (b) no black family shall be offered a housing unit in a family housing project where the proportion of black to white tenant families is greater than the Authority wide proportion of black to white tenant families until every qualified white family has been offered the unit and has either refused the offer or failed to respond in a reasonable period of time.

2. The Authority will note on the application of all applicants receiving an offer of suitable housing, but who have either refused or have failed to

respond to the offer, the fact that they either refused or failed to respond and the date of the refusal or the date that their failure to respond was considered a negative response.

3. All qualified applicants who refuse an offer of suitable housing or fail to respond in a reasonable period of time will be orally advised and given a written statement informing them that their refusal or failure to respond has caused their application to be removed to the bottom of the waiting list and that they will not receive another offer until all those ahead of them have been extended an offer of housing.

4. The same tenant assignment plan as detailed above will be followed in filling housing units in projects which are exclusively set aside for the elderly only.

TRANSFERS

C. Further, the Authority will establish and maintain the following tenant transfer policy:

1. All present tenant families will be given written notice by the Authority that any tenant family wishing to transfer to a suitable unit in another project will be allowed to do so if the projected transfer will help facilitate the Authority's achievement of its racial occupancy goal. All reasonable moving expenses which are incurred by Authority tenants who transfer as a result of this policy shall be paid by the Authority, or they may be moved using Authority trucks; however, this transfer opportunity is conditioned on the avail ability of a suitable unit in the project to which a tenant family seeks transfer.

   At such time as the racial composition of any project site reaches the goal set forth above, transfer to that particular project site pursuant to this section shall be terminated.

REGULATION AMENDMENT

D. Further, the Authority will, where necessary, modify and amend any existing rules, regulations, guidelines, or policies which might conflict with the adoption and implementation of this "Voluntary Affirmative Action Housing Program."

IV. Recruiting Qualified Minority Applicants

A. The Authority recognizes that achievement and maintenance of the goal depends to a great extent on a

continual flow of qualified black applicants and to accomplish this, the Authority agrees to:

1. Periodically (no less than twice a year) give written notice to those agencies and organizations listed in Exhibit "A" attached, of the Authority's policy of nondiscrimination, its desire to achieve and maintain well integrated projects. This notice shall encourage the referral of prospective black applicants to the Authority.

2. Ask present black tenants to refer relatives and friends to the Authority for consideraton as possible tenants.

V. Equal Employment Opportunity

A. The Authority is committed to a policy of equal employment opportunity and pledges it will not discriminate in its employment practice against any individual because of their race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or age (between 40 and 70). Further, the Authority affirms that its employment practices are in full compliance with the Kentucky Civil Rights Act and the U. S. Civil Rights Act of 1964.

B. The Authority recognizes that implementation of equal employment opportunities requires affirmative action by the Authority to insure that it is achieved and maintained. To achieve equal employment opportunities, the Authority will:

1. Compile a breakdown of the Authority's workforce by name, race, sex, job title, salary, and work station.

2. Evaluate the number, distribution and work responsibilities of black employees and identify where there is an underutilization of blacks. Underutilization is defined as having proportionately fewer blacks in a given job category than are available in the labor market area.

3. Where the Authority finds underutilization it will identify expected vacancies and establish written goals and timetables for employing blacks in each of the job categories where they are currently underutilized.

4. To accomplish the goals for increased black employment within the timetables established the Authority will affirmatively recruit qualified blacks by:
(a) asking current black employees to refer their friends and relatives.

(b) insert the phrase "equal employment employer" in all recruitment advertising.

(c) periodically advise those agencies and organizations listed in Exhibit "A" attached of the Authority's equal employment opportunity policy and the Authority's desire to obtain qualified black job applicants.

VI. Representation on the Housing Authority Board

A. The Authority believes that it is important that blacks be represented on the governing board of the Authority. Therefore, the Authority commits itself to recommend to the appointing official the appointment of at least one (1) black to the governing board as soon as a vacancy occurs.

VII. Evaluation and Monitoring

A. The Authority recognizes the need for keeping comprehensive records on the progress achieved in implementing this Program and a method for guaging the success of each aspect of the Program. To accomplish this, the Authority will:

1. Appoint an individual, directly answerable to the Authority's governing board, and make him responsible for the implementation of the Program.

2. Prepare semi-annual reports for a period of two (2) years from the date of the Program showing the name, address, number of bedrooms in the unit, family size, date of application and preference accorded the applicant, date of offer, and date of lease of all new tenants in each of the Authority's projects for the previous six (6) months. A copy of each report will be forwarded to the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights as it is compiled.

3. Prepare semi-annual reports for a period of two (2) years from the date of this Program showing name, new address, former address, number of bedrooms in the new unit, number of bedrooms in the former unit, family size, race, and date of transfer of all tenants who transferred housing accommodation in the project for the previous six (6) months. A copy of each report will be forwarded to the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights as it is compiled.

4. Where the Authority finds it necessary to lease a housing unit to a qualified applicant in a project where the race of this prospective new tenant won't contribute to the achievement of the desegregation goal, then a record of all such transactions will be

made. This record will contain the name of the lessee, the date of application, the date of leasing, the lessee's family size, and the location of the unit leased and its number of bedrooms. Additionally, the record will contain the names and the race of all applicants offered the unit who either refused to lease the unit or failed to respond and certify their ineligibility to receive another offer until those applicants placed ahead of the ineligible applicant have been extended an offer. The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights will be given access to this record upon request.

5. Prepare semi-annual reports for a period of two (2) years from the date of this Program providing a numerical breakdown of the racial composition of each housing controlled by the Authority. A copy of each report will be forwarded to the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights as it is compiled.

VIII. Conclusion

A. While this Affirmative Action Housing Program is wholly voluntarily adopted by the Authority, the Authority agrees to be bound by the terms of this Program as if it were a conciliation agreement entered into in accordance with the Kentucky Civil Rights Act, KRS 344.200.

B. Should the Assistant Secretary for Equal Housing Opportunity and Urban Development, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development specifically reject or object to any clause in this Program, that clause will be immediately suspended and will so remain until such time as acceptable alternative language can be agreed upon by the Authority, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, and the Assistant Secretary for Equal Housing Opportunity and Development.

Signed and adopted this _____ day of _____, 19___.

_____

For the_____ Housing Authority

_____

For the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RELATED COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS

Apartment Discrimination Declines to 7.4 Percent in Louisville and Jefferson County, a report detailing results of the 1985 apartment discrimination testing program shows that incidents of discrimination have declined considerably since 1977. October 1985.

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Segregation Persists in Kentucky's Public Housing Authorities Despite Many Improvements 1974 - 1984, an examination of public housing desegregation which focuses on those authorities which allowed segregation to increase the most and on those authorities which most decreased segregation during the 10-year period, and on the most segregated authorities in Kentucky as of July 1, 1984. 84 pages. December 1984.

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Public Housing Authorities in Kentucky Are Slow to Desegregate, the first of the series of public housing reports shows high segregation in the state's public housing authorities during 1976 and 1974. 26 pages. September 1977.

Apartment Desegregation Increases in Most Kentucky Cities, a comparison of 1978 and 1980 data on the racial occupancy of apartment complexes in Kentucky cities, excluding Louisville. 18 pages. October 1981.

Memo to Property Owners and Housing Customers, a leaflet which explains Kentucky's Fair Housing Law. 1974.

Kentucky Law Provides Equal Housing Opportunity, poster required by law to be posted in real estate sales and rental offices and apartment buildings (8 1/2" by 11").

All of these publications are available from the Commission.

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Under the Kentucky Civil Rights Act of 1966, KRS 344.190 (11), the Commission has the duty "to make studies appropriate to effectuate the purpose and policies of this chapter and to make the results thereof available to the public."

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